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THE NARRAGANSETT

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

A MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE ANTIQUITIES, GENEALOGY AND HISTORICAL MATTER
ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF THE

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

*A record of measures and of men,
For twelve full score years and ten.*

JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR.

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The REGISTER has reprinted from its pages the entire matter relating to the Dedication of the SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT at the Riverside Cemetery, South Kingstown, R. I., June 10, 1886. The whole makes a fine pamphlet of 46 pages, and will be sold hereafter at 10 cents per copy. No further charge if ordered by mail. The edition is limited, and those who wish copies should order at once. The pamphlet, no doubt, will be the only reprint of the matter for years to come. It cannot, therefore, fail to become invaluable as it grows scarce in the market. Address

JAMES N. ARNOLD, 25 Westminster Street,

Providence, R. I.

VOLUME V. 1886-87.

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PUBLISHERS. } EDITOR.

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STUKELEY WESTCOTE.

A PAPER READ BEFORE R. I. VETERAN CITIZENS' HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION AT PROVIDENCE, APRIL 5TH, 1886.

BY HON. J. RUSSELL BULLOCK.

Y paper may be entitled, "SOME INCIDENTS IN THE
LIFE AND TIMES OF STUKELEY WESTCOTE," the first
named of the twelve grantees in the Initial Deed
of 1638 of Roger Williams to his associates.

Less known, perhaps, than some of his cotem-
poraries, I know of no one of that goodly company, who,
nearly two and a half centuries ago, under the leadership of
Roger Williams, and sustained only by strong faith in a just
and overruling Providence, reared on yonder hill-side their
rude dwellings, and there laid the foundations of a *free* State,
whose names are not worthy of honorable mention, and the
record of whose lives should not be treasured as the most
interesting chapter in Rhode Island's history.

What I have been able to gather, of one of these men, with
some coincident events with which he was connected, I pre-
sent.

The somewhat unusual name Stukeley is of Saxon derivation. In that tongue it was written *Stycle*, meaning *stiff clay*. It afterwards became *Stucle*, and finally as now, *Stukeley*.¹

Stukeley Westcote, originally Stukeley of Westcote, the surname being derived from the locality of the field or enclosure where his early ancestors dwelt, and the first of the line I am now tracing, was born in England in the year 1592, probably in the County Devon. He was received as an inhabitant and freeman of Salem, Mass., as early as the year 1636. He died at Portsmouth, on the island of Rhode Island, on one of the early days of the month of January, in the year 1676-7, aged about eighty-five years.

At the time of Westcote's arrival at Salem, he was about forty-four years of age, and his family numbered eight persons, thus showing that most of his children had been born previous to his departure from England. On the 25th day of October, in the year 1637, he had a house lot of one acre in that town allotted to him, as one of its inhabitants and freemen. This lot had for one of its boundaries the salt water or harbor, for on the 8th day of October, 1643, the proprietors granted to other parties all of the "waste" (unoccupied) "lands lying between the lot of *Hugh Laskin* and *Stukely Weskett* down to the sea."

Westcote was a member of the church at Salem of which Roger Williams had recently been the pastor. Fully sympathizing with him in the opinions: *first*, that the members of the Salem church should make public confession of their wrong in having formerly communed with the church of England; *second*, that the civil magistrate had no lawful authority or right to take cognizance of or punish any person for

¹ For this information I am indebted to Sir Geo. Stucley, Stucley, Baronet, the present owner by succession of Hartland Abbey and Affeton Castle, West Worlington, Devon, for many centuries past the *seat* of the Stukeleys in England. Sir George spells the name as last written. Thomas Westcote, Gent, in his "View of Devonshire," 1630, spells it as in the text.

his religious belief,—Westcote was, with Richard Waterman,² Thomas Olney and Francis Weston, on the 12th day of March, 1638, ordered by the "General Court" to remove out of the jurisdiction of "The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay," and to remove his family therefrom before the sitting of the next "General Court." In the language of the tribunals of that day in that Province, the "*great censure*" was passed upon him for "heresy." At the same time notice was sent by Hugh Peter to the church at Dorchester of the excommunication of Westcote and of his wife, to prevent them from being received into membership there.

Following the example of his friend and former pastor, Roger Williams, who had two years earlier, accompanied by William Harris, John Smith, the miller, Thomas Angell and Francis Wickes, the two latter then being quite young men, and joined soon after by Joshua Verin, even before they had crossed over from the Seekonk side, Westcote at once left Salem and traversing the "wilderness," as Roger Williams had called it, then lying between Salem and Providence, arrived at the latter place early in the spring of 1638. Before Westcote's arrival, Williams had already by his kind treatment of the Narragansetts procured two deeds of gift, the one in 1636, the other in 1638, from their two chief Sachems, *Canonicus* and *Miantinomi*, of all of that territory extending *northwardly, north-westwardly and westwardly*, inland *twenty* miles, and lying between the rivers Pawtucket, now Blackstone, on the *east*, and the Pawtuxet on the *south* and

² Both Waterman and Olney were of the "twelve associates" of Roger Williams in the settlement of Providence, and continued to reside there until their deaths, leaving numerous descendants. Olney came from Hertford, Eng., in 1635; was the first town treasurer, and both Waterman and Olney were repeatedly chosen members of the Town Council, Commissioners to the Colonial Assembly, and Governor's "Assistants." Waterman died 1675, October; Olney died 1680.

Francis Weston was also one of the "twelve associates" of Roger Williams. He arrived in Massachusetts as early as 1633, having been admitted a freeman of that colony in November of that year. He was one of the Deputies from Salem to the General Court in 1634. He was one of those who was tried with Sam. Gorton in 1643, and imprisoned at Dorchester. From "cold and hardship in prison," he "fell into a consumption, and in a short time after" (1644) "died of it."

south-west. This territory now forms the greater part of the County of Providence.

On the 8th day of the 8th month, 1638, which would be October, Roger Williams freely admitted "twelve loving friends and neighbors," viz., Stukeley Westcote, William Arnold, Thomas James, Robert Coles, John Greene, John Throckmorton, William Harris, William Carpenter, Thomas Olney, Francis Weston, Richard Waterman and Ezekiel Holliman, into equal ownership with himself of so much of the lands above named as he had first acquired in 1636, the same being the lands laying between the rivers Moshashuck and Wanasquatucket. Soon afterwards "others desired to take shelter here," and among the earliest of these were Chad. Brown, William Field, Thomas Harris, William Wickenden, Benedict Arnold, Robert Williams, Richard Scott, William Reynolds, John Field, John Warner, Thomas Hopkins and Joshua Winsor. And it was agreed by Roger Williams and his original associates that the persons last named, with such others as they and the original associates might thereafter be willing to receive into their fellowship and society, and to a communion of interest in their lands should pay thirty shillings each, of which £30 should go to Roger Williams as a "loving consideration and gratuity" for his "great charge and travel" in procuring these lands as "a place of succor for the distressed."

In the grant by Roger Williams to his twelve original associates, Stukeley Westcote is the first one named.

When the whole number of settlers, including the original thirteen and four females, viz., the widows Sayer, Tiler and Reeve and Alice Daniels, had reached *fifty-two*, they made a *first* division between them of a portion of the lands upon which the city of Providence and its immediate suburbs are now located, mutually assigning to each to hold in severalty a "Home Lot," so called, and an outlying *six* acre lot. These "home lots" were intended to contain in quantity about *five* acres, and extended from North and South Main

Streets *eastward* to a line now the line of Hope Street. The "home lot" allotted to Westcote lay between a home lot belonging to Richard Waterman on the north and one owned by Robert Williams on the south. A careful examination of the early records, and especially of the deeds of adjacent home lots from William Reynolds to Robert Williams, bearing date the 27th of the 11th mo., 1644, and from Hugh Buet³ or Bewitt to Richard Waterman, and to the town, bearing the same date, leads to the belief that Stukeley Westcote's home lot was located upon the block bounded by Waterman Street on the north and College Street on the south, and nearly in the center of that block, and extending from North Main Street eastwardly to Hope Street.

On the 10th day of the 12th mo., 1649, Westcote having the previous year removed to Warwick, sold his *six* acre lot to Thomas Olney. On the 12th day of the 3d mo., 1652, he also disposed of his "home lot" to Samuel Bennett.

As one of the original proprietors of Providence, Westcote was largely interested in the *common* and *undivided* lands acquired by Roger Williams from the Indians, and deeded by him to his associates. On the 8th day of the 8th month, 1638, Roger Williams agrees that his twelve original associates and grantees, of whom Westcote was one, might "impropriate" to themselves *twelve thirteenth* parts, he reserving *one thirteenth* part to himself, of all of the natural meadows on both sides of the fresh river called the Pawtuxet, upon the condition that they should by that day *eight* weeks pay in therefor £20; and in case any of the number should fail to pay their proportion within the stipulated time, their share or shares should fall into and become the property of such of them as should pay. On the 3d day of the 10th month, 1638, or five days before the time expired, Roger Williams receipted to

³ At a Quarter Court holden at Boston, 1640, Dec. 1st, Hugh Buet is found guilty of heresy, and his person and errors dangerous for the infection of others. Therefore ordered he be gone out of our jurisdiction by 24th, present, upon pain of death, and not to return upon pain of being hanged. In 1650, he was Solicitor General of the Colony of Rhode Island, and in 1652 tried for treason, but acquitted.

them for £18 11 shillings and 3 pence in full. Westcote's interest as the owner of *one thirteenth* part of these natural meadows he gave to his eldest son, Robert, by deed dated December 11th, 1656.

In the latter part of the 10th month, 1638, Westcote contributes £2 10 shillings toward meeting the debt and expenses of the town, a sum as large as was contributed by any one of the proprietors. An ancient paper in the archives of the R. I. Historical Society gives the date of these first contributions or voluntary taxes as of the year 1635, but this is manifestly erroneous.

On the 27th day of the 5th mo., 1640, he is a party to the agreement for the division of the Pawtuxet from the Providence lands, and for the disposal of the town's lands, and for the better government of the town. On the 19th day of the 11th mo., 1645, the *thirteen* original settlers, of whom Stukely Westcote was one, with *fifty-five* others whom they had afterwards received as inhabitants with themselves, agreed in writing by an instrument signed by all of them, to "yield active and passive obedience to the authority of the *King* and Parliament established in this Colony according to the charter, and to all such wholesome laws and orders as shall be made by the major consent" of the town. His autograph signature to this agreement has been traced and is here appended.

Stukely Westcott

In the 12th month, 1648, the day not being named, certain lots of land of *threescore* acres each, lying against the Pawtucket Falls, are set off to him and Ezekiel Holliman together. On the 19th day of February, 1665, he is allotted *seventy-six* rights in the *common* lands east of the *seven* mile line, there being *sixty* acres to a right, together with *twenty-five* acres additional of the *common* lands. On the 12th day of April, 1675, he is assigned *forty-nine* rights in the *common* lands

lying *west* of the *seven* mile line, there being *one hundred* and *fifty* acres to a right. On the 24th day of May, 1675, he is assigned *seventy-three* rights in the *common* lands lying between the *seven* mile and the *four* mile line.

The *initial* point from whence the *twenty* mile line before spoken of, and now forming the eastern boundary of the State of *Connecticut*, the *seven* mile line, now forming the western boundary of the towns of Cranston and Johnston and the original town of Smithfield, and the *four* mile line, was drawn, is what then was and now is "*Fox Point*," on the easterly side of *Providence* river and where that river empties into *Narragansett* Bay.

In the autumn of 1638, Roger Williams, with Stukeley Westcote and his other associates, founded the "First Baptist Church" of Providence, the first church of that denomination established in America. Westcote and his wife, whose christian name is not now known, the early records of that church having been long since lost, were both received into its membership at the time of its organization after baptism by Roger Williams. This venerable institution is said by *Backus* to have been the second Baptist church established in the British empire. Knight, however, in his "*History of the Six Principle Baptists*," shows that this sect had a much earlier origin, and that they founded a church at Chesterton as early as 1457. The Providence church was for the first century and a half of its existence of the Six Principle sect. As early as 1771 differences arose about the service of the "laying on of hands" as a prerequisite to the communion. A majority held that while this service was not a prerequisite to communing, it was to membership. The large minority of 87 then left and under the lead of *Elder* Samuel Winsor and Deacon John Dyer founded the first "Six Principle" church in Johnston. But it was not until 1792, under the pastorate of Rev. Stephen Gano, that the Providence church renounced the necessity of the imposition of hands, and became Calvinistic. The first church in Warwick, organized soon after 1648 by Stukeley

Westcote and five others, was of the strict "Six Principle" order.

The distinguishing features of this sect, sometimes called "General Baptists" and "Free-will Baptists," a sect always numerous in Rhode Island, seem to have been the practice of the office of "the laying on of hands" as a condition of admission, the rejection of infant baptism, and of the doctrine of predestination and election, and a belief that by obedience man may attain here a measurable degree of perfection. Their creed is embodied in Heb. vi. 1-2.

On the *30th day of January, 1644*, Westcote bears witness under oath to the depredations and outrages committed upon the property and the persons of the first settlers of Warwick by the authorities of Massachusetts Bay, because they had refused to subject themselves and their lands to the pretended jurisdiction of that Province, and how their provisions and arms were seized, how their cattle were killed and furniture destroyed, how their houses were fired and their women and children forced to flee in canoes to the neighboring islands for safety. After surrendering to a superior armed force sent against them, *eight men* (the *ninth*, Shotten, having died about that time of the hardships he had suffered,) living quietly in their rude homes in the woods of the ancient Shawomet, upon lands they had purchased of the chief sachems and beyond the acknowledged jurisdiction of any patent, were taken under military guard prisoners to Boston. Arriving there, they were tried, not upon the charges for which they had been arrested, that of disloyalty, but for heterodoxy,—their religion was wrong. On the third day of the *9th mo., 1643*, they were convicted and sentenced to hard labor in different towns, to wear iron balls upon their limbs, and if they escaped or "published their heresies," then they were to be punished with death. On the seventh day of the *1st mo., 1643-44*, after suffering these indignities for four months, they were pardoned upon the conditions that they should neither return to Providence nor to their former homes at Shawomet. An im-

partial historian has declared that this proceeding forms one of the darkest pages in the early history of Massachusetts.

It was not until many years after the purchase of Shawomet from Myantonomy that Massachusetts relinquished all claim to jurisdiction over the settlers at Warwick, leaving them in the unmolested enjoyment of their property and religion.

In the spring of 1648, being then *fifty-six* years of age, Westcote removed from Providence with his family to the new settlement *Shawomet*, now known as "Old Warwick," about *nine* or *ten* miles south of Providence and on the *west-erly* side of Narragansett Bay. He was not one of its earliest settlers, for Shawomet had been purchased of Miantonimy for *one hundred and forty-four* fathoms of *wampum* peage six years before, viz., on the 12th day of January, 1642-3, by Randall Houlden, John Greene, John Wickes, Francis Weston, Samuel Gorton, Richard Waterman, John Warner, Richard Carder, Sampson Shotten, William Wuddall and Nicholas Power, although the latter is not named in the deed. What induced Westcote to leave Roger Williams and his other friends at Providence, after remaining with them *ten* years, does not anywhere appear. It is known that grave disputes arose during the earlier years of its settlement in regard to the division of its lands, while the doctrine of perfect freedom, both in political and religious concerns, there for the first time promulgated, occasioned contentions alike of creeds and of the right of a people without the royal sanction to organize civil government.

Richard Scott* and Richard Waterman soon became Qua-

* RICHARD SCOTT was born in the Parish Glernsford, Eng., in 1607. He came to America in the ship *Griffin*, in 1634. Mrs. Anne Hutchinson was a fellow passenger, as was also her sister Katherine Marbury, whom Scott subsequently, in 1637 or '38, married. He died at Providence in 1684. She died in 1687, aged 70 years.

Mr. Scott followed Roger Williams to Providence, arriving there soon after his marriage. He was one of the 54 proprietors in the purchase Roger Williams made of the Narragansetts. He was a man of abilities and substance, paying in 1650 the largest tax save one in the colony. He was a number of times chosen a Representative to the Colonial Assembly. The well-known "Scott's Pond" in Smithfield bears his name. He became the *first* convert to Quakerism in New England, and his conversion seriously interrupted the close and amicable relations which up to that time had subsisted between him and Roger Williams.

kers. Samuel Gorton, a bold and talented, but eccentric man, not only rejected all *outward* religious forms and ordinances, but denied the right of the settlers to enact any laws or regulations until authority for that purpose had been first procured from the King.

Warwick, settled in 1642, now in 1643 for the first time enjoyed the advantages of a charter⁵ of civil government, granted through the friendship of Robert, Earl of Warwick. Whether some or all of these causes combined led Westcote to a change of residence, is matter of conjecture only. All we know is that on the 5th day of June, 1648, "Steuk Westcot," with two of his sons, "Robert Westcott" and "Amos Westcote," were received as inhabitants of that town.

In November, 1651, in February, 1652, and in December of the same year, he was chosen a "Deputy" to represent Warwick in the Colonial Assembly. In 1653 he was twice elected a "General Assistant." These officers, usually two from each of the four original settlements in the Colony, formed the Governor's Council, and also exercised judicial power. Later, they were clothed with legislative powers and finally formed what, under the charter of 1663, was the old

⁵ This charter, known as the Parliament Charter, was secured by the personal influence and labors of Roger Williams. It is dated 1643, March 14th, and bears the signature and seal of "Warwick."

No charter ever granted to colonists was more liberal than this. It conferred upon them "full power and authority to govern and rule themselves by such form of civil government as by the voluntary consent of all or the greatest part of them shall be found most serviceable; and to that end to make and ordain such civil and criminal laws as they, or the greatest part of them, shall by free consent agree unto."

In May, 1647, the sturdy colonists met *en masse* at Newport and organized civil government under this charter, electing John Coggeshall, of Newport, President or Governor, and William Coddington, of Newport, Roger Williams, of Providence, John Sanford (Sandford), of Portsmouth, and Randall Holden, of Warwick, Assistants. In their "Bill of Rights," they declared that this government should be "Democratical" in its form, "that is to say, a government held by the free and voluntary consent of all, or the greater part of the free inhabitants." And as if to make it more sure that no man in this colony should be held to answer before any civil tribunal for his religious belief, at the conclusion of their code of laws they declared that "all men may walk as their consciences persuade them, every one in the name of his God."

Thus early was the first Democratic government established on this continent. And the principles it embodies are identical with those upon which the different Commonwealths now forming the American Union are founded.

Senate of ten. He was also *one* of a *committee* appointed to call, if necessary, a *special* meeting of the Assembly, as the Colony was then in "eminent danger." In 1656, and again in 1660, he was elected a "Deputy" to the Assembly; and in the former year was *one* of a *committee* to restrict the sale of liquor to the Indians, and to regulate the excise and sale of it in the Colony. In April, 1671, he was for the last time elected a Deputy to the Colonial Assembly. Beside these offices under the State government, his fellow townsmen committed to him important trusts of a more local character. Thus in 1649, he and Ezekiel Holliman were chosen to collect £13 of the settlers to pay Joseph Cook for watching their cattle against Indian intrusions. In 1653, he was a member of the Town Council. In the same year he was selected to agree with the Indians about Nawsaucet, and the fencing off of their lands. In 1655, he is chosen to take the number of young cattle, and divide the money the Indians are to have between them equally; and also to ascertain the damage done to the Indians, and collect the amount of the settlers. This presupposes that the cattle of the whites had trespassed upon the grounds of the Indians. In the same year he is chosen to bound the fence at Quonimicut (Canimicut). In 1656, he is appointed to make a rate or tax to pay for the fence erected between the Indians and the common lands of the settlers. In 1664, he is authorized to keep an ordinary, and to entertain when the King's Commissioners hold court at Warwick. This vocation of *inn-keeper* was in early times frequently assumed by such of the settlers as owned commodious houses at central points on the post-roads. The old *Benedict Arnold* house was for many years a noted hostelry in Warwick. After his last election in 1671 to the Colonial Assembly, being then seventy-nine years of age, Westcote's name does not appear upon the records as holding any public office.

In addition to the interest which, as already appears, Westcote had in the Providence lands, after his removal to Warwick he became a large proprietor in the "Old Warwick"

lands, and in the lands of the *Wecochaconet* purchase, lying in the forks of the Pawtuxet river and thence down the *south* bank of that river to a point as far *east* as Apponaug Cove, and westerly into what is now the town of Coventry, and also in the Coweset purchase, lying south and south-west of the *Wecochaconet*; and in his will he states that he, together with Samuel Gorton, Randall Holden, Thomas Collins and John Potter, were the sole proprietors of a tract of about 2100 acres, situated in the *north-eastwardly* part of the town, between the Pawtuxet lands on the *north* and the "Old Warwick" lands on the *south*.

But few incidents in the private or home life of Stukeley Westcote remain to us after the lapse of more than two centuries from his death. It is recorded that, on the 14th of August, 1649, James Greene, eldest son of Deputy Governor John, sued Westcote in an action of *trespass*, laying the damages at £6, alleging, not that he, but that a great company of his, Westcote's, friends broke into his brother John Greene's house in Providence and ate up and spoiled the Indian corn he, James, had stored there. After the suit had been brought, it appears Greene met Westcote at a town meeting and demanded £6 or 2½ bushels of corn. Westcote replied that he would see Mr. Wickes* first and then he would "know what to doe." At the trial, Westcote's son Robert swore that his father had tendered Greene 10s, which Greene refused to accept, saying he would sue the bond. The court found a verdict for Westcote for "his costs and damages."

Another incident may be worthy of mention. On the 14th day of June, 1657, John Bennet, a neighbor of Westcote's at Old Warwick, probably aged and without a family, voluntarily conveys to the latter all of his property, consisting of

*This was John Wickes, a neighbor of Westcote's, who was killed and beheaded by the Indians, March 17th, 1676, at the time Westcote took refuge at Portsmouth. Wickes' grave in the family lot at Old Warwick is plainly marked by a new monument erected by his descendant, the late Rufus Greene, Esq.

"8 cattel, 19 lbs. of peage at 8 per penny," and his house and land, excepting £5, which Bennet retains "to dispose of as he may see fit," upon the condition that Westcote and *his heirs* shall furnish him during his life "meate drinke and aparall." And on the 10th day of October, 1670, Amos, the son of Westcote, then living with his father, is excused by the town from service at the *three* courts, by reason of the "weak condition" of John Bennet, and the necessity of Amos personally attending upon him in his illness. This shows that the obligation to take care of Bennet was then being faithfully observed.

It further appears that Westcote and his next neighbor, "Peter Burzecot,⁷ the smith," on the 27th of November, 1656, indulged in the *luxury* of a little litigation, each suing the other, but the contention was of short duration, for on the 2d day of February, 1657, they amicably adjusted all differences without the intervention of court or jury.

In November, 1659, he is a witness in the noted suit, tried at Portsmouth, brought by William Field, William Carpenter, Zachary Rhodes and William Harris against John Smith, Treasurer of Warwick, where the issue was whether the bounds of the Roger Williams purchase embraced the meadows on the southerly side of the Pawtuxet river, then claimed by Warwick. And he states in his testimony the interesting fact that Miantonomi, who had been sent for to meet the parties litigant upon the ground and explain the bounds of his grant to Roger Williams, was so displeased with the acrimonious deportment of the parties toward each other that he left the place without deigning to give them any information.

Stukeley Westcote and his two sons, Amos and Jeremiah, were among the earliest in 1672 to sign the compact binding

⁷ Burzecot was of Huguenot extraction. His daughter Abigail married Hugh Stone, also a blacksmith, and who succeeded to his father-in-law's business. Hugh was the first of the name in Rhode Island, and is the ancestor of the numerous family of "Stones" in Providence and Kent Counties. Asa Stone, of Providence, a descendant of both Hugh Stone and Stukeley Westcote, has in his possession a Bible which the latter brought with him from England.

themselves to resist the threatened encroachments of the Connecticut authorities upon Rhode Island territory.

The lives of the early settlers at Shawomet were full of eventful incident and hazard. No sooner had they completed the purchase of this territory of Myantonomy, the chief sachem, than their rights, alike of jurisdiction and of soil, were disputed by Massachusetts, by Plymouth Colony, and by the local under-sachem, Pomham, although this sachem was present and a witness to the deed of sale from Myantonomy. At the instigation of Massachusetts, Pomham, to overawe the settlers, built an earthen fort-work near the head of "Old Warwick Cove," the remains of which exist to this day. At the same time, as we have already seen, the authorities of that Colony sent there an armed force, who seized the cattle of the settlers, arrested and carried captive to Boston the principal men, tried, convicted and punished them, and upon their release forbade them to return to their home. Massachusetts went so far as to allot the lands of these settlers to others. Upon their release they took refuge at the island of Aquidneck, and the settlement at Warwick was for a time suspended. It was not until 1646, when Samuel Gorton returned from his mission to England, that they felt safe in going back to their former homes. They found Pomham and his tribe, now more hostile than ever, in possession of their fields, and seeking every occasion to seize their cattle, steal their goods, and entering their houses, insult the occupants. During this and through many subsequent years, the records of Warwick are full of the precautionary measures adopted by the town to protect the property and lives of its inhabitants from the predatory Indians, who secretly haunted its shaded swamps and shores. But these determined men remained and suffered, for it was their only home. The year 1676, however, was the most eventful of all. After the great fight at the Great swamp in South Kingstown, on the 19th of December, 1675, the troops of the United Colonies returned to their homes, leaving the town of Warwick defenseless. The In-

dians, exasperated by defeat, again gathered in armed bands, and on the 16th day of March, 1676, swooped down upon this settlement, burning every house in it but one, and again scattering its inhabitants.

In this war, Stukeley Westcote's eldest son, Robert, was killed, and now houseless, his remaining sons, Amos and Jeremiah, fled to the island of Prudence, where in safety they could raise a crop for their support, and he, wifeless and at the age of *eighty-four* years, is driven for refuge to the island of Rhode Island.

At Portsmouth, on that island, on one of the early days of the month of January, 1677, at the home of his grandson, Caleb Arnold, the son of his daughter, Damaris, by her husband, Gov. Benedict Arnold, after a long life filled with many cares and trials, he sickened and died. His remains, borne by his sons across the Bay to its western shore, near to which the last thirty years of his life had been passed, were laid at rest beside those of his wife, in the first public burial ground of Warwick, adjoining his home lot and former residence.*

* A careful examination, page by page, of the Town Council and Probate records, and of the Record of Deeds, from the earliest time, and also of the imperfect plats of the first surveys and grants in the office of the Town Clerk of Warwick, together with an examination of the ancient papers, field notes and surveys of John Warner, Surveyor, and Clerk of the First Proprietors, now in the possession of his venerable great-grandson, William Warner, and of the more recent plats made by the late Chief Justice George A. Brayton, and the Hon. W. D. Brayton, each of whom for a number of years filled the office of Town Clerk, and devoted much time to an examination of the records, with a view of locating the lands allotted to each other by the first purchasers and settlers of Warwick,—has enabled me to locate with reasonable certainty the home lot and residence of Stukeley Westcote at Warwick.

The home lot and residence of Stukeley Westcote was south-westerly of and near to the intersection of the road now known as "Sandy Lane," with the old post-road leading easterly from Apponaug, through "Old Warwick," where it is called Main Street, and from thence on in a general north-easterly direction towards "Conimicut Point." His lot fronted the post-road on the east. This location is about one and a half miles in a north-westerly direction from the well-known summer resort—Rocky Point. At or very near the intersection of these two roads, the town in 1663 laid out a "Town House" lot, 6 poles wide on the post-road, on which it fronted on the east; 19 poles deep on its southerly side; and $4\frac{1}{2}$ poles wide on the west, its northerly boundary being on or near "Sandy Lane." Adjoining the "Town House" lot on the south, the town had granted an acre of land to one Peter Burzecot, a blacksmith, to induce him to settle there and "uphold his trade of a smith"; and in the rear of and west of Burzecot's lot, the town at the same time laid out a burial lot 8 poles square. The Burzecot lot is described as "adjoining to the northerern end of

This ancient burial ground was near to and west from the present White or old Baptist church, and Mr. Amos Lockwood, a descendant in the *seventh* generation, living near, and now (1886) *seventy-eight* years of age, well remembers when many *tumuli*, eroded by time and marked by rough and uninscribed headstones, told of the place where the ancient sleepers rest; but now the ploughshare has obliterated all.

During his life Westcote conveyed to his sons by deeds of gift a considerable part of his landed estates. During his last illness he prepared a will, of which the following is a copy:

I Stukely Westcott of Warwick in the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England, now residing in Portsmouth in Rhode Island aforesaid, being aged about eighty-five years, and in my right senses and perfect understanding and memory, doe make this my last will and testament, to the disposing of my estate which is as follows, to wit:

In the first place, I bequeath my body to the dust to be buried, and my soul unto God who gave it.

Item. I make ordaine and appoint my eldest son Amos Westcott my lawful and sole executor to see this my will performed, and also to pay and receive all debts as belonging to me.

Item. I give and bequeath to my said Executor all my movable estate as Cattell goods and chattels, and also my land lying in Potaomet neck, and my meadow lying at Toskownk in the township of Warwick aforesaid. Also two-fourths of my land at Cowesit; all which said lands together with all privileges thereunto belonging or appertaining I give to him his heirs and assignees forever.

Item. I give and bequeath to my grandson Amos Westcott, my town lot in Warwick aforesaid which I formerly lived on, with orcharding fencing and all things thereunto belonging; and also

Stukeley Westcott's house lot"; and the burial lot is described as "joining to ye western end of Peter Burzecott's aker of land adjoining to Stukeley Waskott's house lot which is ye southern bounds of ye buryinge place." Stukeley Westcote was one of the committee appointed in 1663 to lay out Burzecot's land, and the Town House and burial lots. This lay-out was confirmed by the town on the 21st day of December, 1714, as appears by an old plat then made by Malachi Rhodes, Surveyor.

my thirty acre lot lying in Shawomet neck, be it more or less. Also a six acre lot and a meadow lot lying in Shawomet aforesaid, and also my share of land lying on the south side of Patuxet river which I purchased together with Mr. Samuel Gorton, Mr. Holding, Mr. Collins and John Potter; all which aforesaid lands or parcels of lands with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wayes appertaining I doe give grant and confirm to my aforesaid grandson his heirs and assignees forever.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my grandson Amos Stafford a fourth part of my land lying in Cowesit, which is to say, the fourth of the eleventh part of that purchase, to him his heirs and assigns forever.

In confirmation of all of the above written presents, I set to my hand and seal this 12th day of January 167^f.

This will was never executed. His grandson, Caleb Arnold, son of his daughter Damaris, being present, dissuaded him from signing it until his sons, who were then upon the neighboring island of Prudence, could be sent for, but before they could reach him he was "not able to sign thereunto."

A short time after his death, his sons, Amos and Jeremiah, by petition desired the town "Counsel to settle the estate of their father, who died without his will Being signed or sealed." Whereupon the Town Council, first stating that they are informed that "he spake somewhat as in Addition to his will which was not committed to writting, and for as much as by reason of the Late unhappy warres the counsel have been put by that they could no sooner affect the same," nevertheless deeming it their duty to "perfect the sayd will," they then proceed to make a will for him by which they give to his son Amos "all the goodes chattells moveables and lands" not otherwise therein disposed of, and make him the executor to receive and pay all debts; to Jeremiah they give all of the lands his father had deeded to him in his lifetime; also the estate John Bennett had deeded to Westcote; also the share of meadow bought of "Peeter Buzicot," on the south side of

the brook that runs out of the "grate pond," and one share of "meddowes at Potowomut laying above the rocky nooke, only we apointe him to pay 3 pounds country pay to his brother Amos"; to Damaris Arnold, his daughter, 20 shillings in silver to be laid out in "a peice of plate"; to Mercy Stafford, his daughter, "the bed in her hands with the furniture and such other of the goods mentioned in the inventory to bee in her hands," provided the executor is to be "freede from any other payment concernig his fathers keepinge or funerall to her husband or her"; to "Robert Westcotes eldest sonn Zerobabell, is given one fourth part of the farm at Weequiaconuke"; to Amos Stafford, "sonn" of his daughter Mercy, is given a "fowerth part" of his grandfather's share in the township of "Coweeset"; to "Amos Westcote sonne of Amos his grandfather Stukely Westcotes town lott and comanidg" "after his fathers discesse," and one fowerth part of his grandfathers farm at "Weequisaconet" when he comes to the age of "twenty one yeares." This will is dated 1677, January 11th, and is signed and sealed by John Green, Assistant, Samuel Gorton, Assistant, Randall Houldon, Thomas Green and Benjamin Barton, they then being the Town Council of Warwick.

It appears that after the death of Stukeley Westcote's wife, his son Amos went with his family to live at the homestead of his father, and took care of him until the latter was driven away by the Indians to Portsmouth, where he died. This was probably the reason why Westcote, by his unexecuted will, gave this homestead estate to his grandson, Amos, junior, the eldest son of his son Amos, and why the Town Council in the will they made gave the same estate to Amos, senior, for life, and upon his death to Amos, junior, *in fee*. Amos, the son, died prior to 1688, having on the 23d day of January, 1685-6, deeded all of his estate to his wife, Deborah; and on the 18th day of May, 1688, his son, Amos, junior, who seems not to have been a very thrifty young man, borrows of his step-mother, Deborah, £3, for a term of three years, giving

her for the use of it a life estate in the homestead farm, and agrees further that if he did not pay his step-mother this loan when due, she should have the estate in fee forever. Amos, junior, died in 1692 without paying the £3, and Deborah remained in possession and claimed the estate.

In the meantime, Zorobabel Westcote, who resided in "Kingstowne," and who was the eldest son of the deceased Robert, who was the eldest son of Stukeley, becomes of age, and taking legal advice is informed of the English law of primogeniture, as well as of the invalidity of the unsigned will of his grandfather, and also of the invalidity of the will made by the Town Council. Whereupon Zorobabel, in November, 1697, brings an *action* of "detainure," as it is called, against Deborah to recover possession of the homestead estate of his grandfather, Stukeley, and after *two* trials at law, recovers judgment for possession. The situation of Deborah, the widow of Amos, now becoming precarious, she summons to her aid her father, Samuel Stafford, and her step-son, Abraham Lockwood. Stafford and Lockwood petition the Town Council in Deborah's behalf to establish the unexecuted will of Stukeley Westcote, for if this can be established, it was thought the title to the estate in question would be vested in Amos, junior, through whom she claimed her title.

The action of the Town Council upon this petition is best stated in the words of the decree itself. It reads as follows:

"Wee the towne Counsell of Warwick being assembled the 15th of february 1697 at the house of Capt Peter Greene, upon the application by petition presented unto us by Samuel Stafford and Abraham Lockwood, in behalf of the widow Deborah Westcot, concerning a controversie raised concerning the estate of Mr. Stukely Westcot late of Warwick deceased, which estate the abovesaid widow hath been peaceably possessed on several years past, and to make the mather more plainly apeare before the Counsell have produced the last will and testament of the said Stukely Westcott deceased as being proved by three positive testimonies taken before Major John Greene Deputy Governor the first of Novemb^r 1695.

“Whereupon the present Town Counsell saw cause to peruse what hath bin done by the former Counsell in the year 1677, January the *eleventh*, and upon examination of the mather do find that the Counsell then through a misunderstanding being ignorant of the law of England that aproves of a will so made and witnesses thereto, although a person be disabled to sign and seal thereunto shall be effectual, and also wee being better informed, that the Town Counsell have not power to dispose of lands in case a person had died intestate. But the Counsell taking the matter into their serious consideration concerning the written will bearing date January 12, 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ and atested before the Deputy Governor John Greene the *first* of Novemb^r 1695, by three witnesses, we cannot but declare our opinions that it is a sufficient probation thereof.”

The tenor of this decree, in language not only quaint, but somewhat involved and ambiguous, recites: that more than a year before its date oral testimony had been taken before Deputy Gov. John Greene to prove this unsigned will, and then proceeds to overrule the action of the Town Council of January, 1677, in language anything but complimentary to the legal knowledge of this latter body, and in effect establishes the unexecuted will as a valid will, and this, too, after more than twenty years had passed since it was first prepared for signature. This last decree, however, does not seem to have stayed the hand of the Sheriff, armed as he was with a writ from a higher court ordering him to put Deborah out of possession and Zorobabel into possession of the disputed estate. Deborah therefore next applies to the General Assembly for relief, styling it a “Court of Chancery or Conscience.” In her petition for relief from this judgment of court, which is addressed “To the Honoured Governo^r Deputie Governo^r Asistants and Deputies of His Majesties Collony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations sitting in a generall Asembly at Warwick October 27th 1697,” and which she terms “The Humble Petition and complaint of Deborah Westcote of Warwick widow,” she represents:

“That whereas my father in law Stukely Westcote toward the latter end of his life by reason of age and weaknesse of body attending, was very much disabled to take care of himselfe or the affaires of his house, and therefore was willing his son Amos (my late husband) should continue with him in his old age which accordingly was done for many yeares; many expressions at sundry times spoken which divers Neighbours are not ignorant of, that his son Amos should enjoy after him the greatest part of what himself was possest of, which did also appear that he so determined by his written will though it wanted sighning and seale thereunto. And we peaceably were possest of what the antient gentleman bestowed on us and enjoyed the same without molestation, we also were ingadged in payment of debts, which we were diligent to performe as we had ability, yet not notwithstanding of late Zorobabell Westcote hath fomented an action of detainure which hath bin brought to a triall at the comon law once and againe, which hath carried against yo^r petitioner, which brings a saying to mind that extreame right may be extreame wrong, for if your petitioner should be disposest of that meanes of livlyhood which she at present enjoyed it must be of necessity her utter ruination, yo^r poore petitioner not being able otherwise to raise meanes to provide for herselfe and especially such a *one*⁹ as of necessity must depend upon her, which hath caused this apeale to this honoured Assembly Court of Chancery or Conscience for rëleife in the case.

Yo^r petitioner doth most humbly pray, earnestly request and supplicate this hono^{bl} assembly that you will please to take the matter into yo^r serious consideration, that your poore petitioner may be the object of your compassion so farre that the extremity of law may be abated execution stopped and yo^r petitioner continued in her possession being her proven right, and yo^r petitioner shall ever pray, &c.”

What action, if any, was taken by the General Assembly upon this petition, doth not appear, as no records of that session are to be found, either in the town of Warwick or in the office of the Secretary of State. The fact, however, that

⁹ This refers to her step-son *Solomon*, who appears to have been imbecile from his birth.

Zorobabel subsequently conveyed the Stukeley Westcote homestead place to his brother Robert, who on the 14th day of June, 1708, sold it to Moses Lippitt, the ancestor of all of that name in Rhode Island, in whose possession and in the possession of whose descendants it remained until a comparatively recent period, shows that what Deborah in her petition calls "extream right," meaning thereby probably the strict rules of the law, prevailed in the end over all of the equities so forcibly presented in her petition to the General Assembly.

The case of Westcote was not the only case in which the Town Council of Warwick assumed to make wills for persons dying *intestate*. At a very early day in the history of the town, John Greene and Randall Holden, both men of influence, placed upon record their opinions that the Town Council possessed this power. This was followed in 1666 by an official declaration by the Council that if any person "shall die intestate, the Counsell" shall dispose, *bequeath* and distribute the whole estate, and draw up "a writing thereof" for record, "which writing shall stand and bee authentick for the will of the dead." As early as 1648, they proceeded to make a will for Rufus Barton, renewing and confirming it in 1666. Before June, 1656, they made one for Robert Cole. Then they made one for Robert Potter. In 1663, they made one for John Smith, senior. In 1659, they not only made a will for Ezekiel Holliman, who baptized Roger Williams, but appointed a committee of two of their number to wait upon Mary, his widow, and demand her formal acceptance of it, and of the office of executrix under it.

These proceedings of the Town Council of Warwick, and also like proceedings in some of the other towns, furnish an interesting commentary upon the manner in which judicial power was exercised by the inferior and local tribunals in those early days. By the law of England, as well as by a statute of the Colony, no unsigned will was of any effect, and no signed will was effectual to pass property unless attested in the presence of the testator by the signature of three or

more witnesses. By the statute of 1647, Town Councils were empowered to take possession of the estates of persons dying intestate, and distribute it among his heirs. But this law conferred no power to make a will for the intestate, nor was it intended to confer any such authority, thus substituting themselves, not only in the place of the intestate, but also in the place of the "Statutes of Descent" to determine who should inherit his estate. Both the law of primogeniture and the statutes of 22d and 23d of Charles II. (1682-83) were then in force in the Colony; the latter regulating the mode of distributing the personal estate of intestates, and the former, passing the real estate to his eldest son, and if he was dead, then to his eldest son.¹⁰

But we would not forget that these sturdy and self-reliant "non conformists" cherished no deep regard for the laws of England, whose rigorous enactments had driven them from the homes of their fathers, through many trials, here. At the advent of "The Commonwealth," believing it to be the harbinger of a larger freedom, they hastened to yield to it their allegiance, and reluctantly tore from their records and concealed the evidence of their loyalty when the monarchy

¹⁰ By the Royal Charter of 1663, the Colonists were authorized to enact laws "*not repugnant* unto but as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England, considering the nature and constitution of the place and people there." This latter clause of the grant they construed very liberally in their own behalf.

Both the Colonial statute of 1663 and the statute of 16th, Charles II. (1676), declared all last wills and testaments not signed by the testator, and attested by the signatures of three or four witnesses, void.

Under the statute of 1647, the probate of wills was devolved upon the "*head officer*" of the town. But in 1677, the Assembly finding there was no such officer, "and as the making of a will for the dead, dying, is a waiety matter," and as there would be no one to make a will for the head officer, the power was devolved upon the Town Councils.

That the law of primogeniture, giving the real estate to the eldest son, was in force, is evident from the act of the Assembly, 1718, repealing it, the repealing act giving the eldest son a double portion. In 1728, the repealing act was itself repealed as being "prejudicial and destroying inheritances." In 1749, the "Superior Court of Judicature," its members being *laymen*, held that no English statutes were in force in the Colony. This decision was so contrary to the general understanding and opinions of the leading lawyers of that day that the Assembly at once passed an act declaring all of the statutes of England which were declaratory of the common law in force here, and among them the statutes of 22d and 23d of Charles II., which distributed the *personal* estates of intestates, *one-third* to the widow, and *two-thirds* to the children equally.

was restored. They ignored, so far as they could, such laws of the mother country as seemed to them unequal or unjust, and appealed to its authority only when their jurisdiction or rights were menaced by the stronger Colonies surrounding them on either side. A century later, James Arnold, the assistant, and William and Jacob Greene, Charles Holden, Jun., and John Waterman, the Deputies from this ancient town, descendants from its early settlers, truly voiced the sentiments of the men of Warwick when, two full months before the great "Declaration of Independence," they heartily joined in the passage by the Colonial Assembly of an act abjuring all allegiance to the British crown, and striking forever from the arms of the Colony, and from all of its Executive, Legislative and Judicial Acts and Precepts, every existing symbol and insignia of royalty.

Investigations are in progress to learn the parish in which Westcote was born, and of his parentage, the maiden name of his wife, and the pursuits he followed anterior to his departure from the mother country. His name would imply and he doubtless was a descendant of the "*St. Ledger Westcot*," who about the year 1300 intermarried with a daughter of the line of the *Stukeleys* of *Affeton*. Inquiries now incomplete may upon future investigation confirm a belief which already exists, that his ancestors are to be found of that old nobility who ruled England prior to the "Conquest," but whose rank and whose political importance were measurably lessened by the coming of those titled *Normans* into the land, coincident with the advent of *William the Conqueror*. Thrust down though these *Saxon* nobles were, as *Freeman* says, yet they lost nothing of their ancient pride and independence, but became in time the stout gentry and the sturdy and prosperous freeholders, who were and who yet remain the strength of the realm.

What manner of man *Stukeley Westcote* was can be gathered only from the known incidents of his life. From his known religious views in America, *Stukeley Westcote* must

in England have been a "*Separatist*." To entertain such views during the reign either of the *first* James or the *first* Charles, was to close to him every avenue of social or political preferment. Arriving at Salem, his zeal gathered new strength, for he declared that he wished the churches of Massachusetts to be *true* churches, and to hold no communion with the church of England. He agreed with Roger Williams that it was needful to confess to the wrong done in communing with that church while there. In crossing the ocean at this early day, bringing with him his wife and his children; in leaving Salem after a residence of *two* years, and traversing with them on foot the uninhabited forests and swamps that then stretched from the bay of Massachusetts to the Narragansett,—shows that he was no dissembler, no man who to gain his peace would affect opinions he did not entertain; that he had deep convictions of duty, and a determined will to go where and do what duty demanded, at any sacrifice. His following of Roger Williams to Providence, and with him laboring to organize there a form of government whose earliest legislation declared that no man should be holden to answer before the *civil* law for his religious opinions, shows that the same freedom of conscience he claimed for himself he was willing to allow to others.

That Stukeley Westcote was a man of good character and of upright life, is apparent from what has already been written. He was a freeman of the Colony of "Massachusetts Bay" at a time when none were received as such but members of the church. He was an intimate friend of Roger Williams, and as such was first named by him in his deed of gift of the lands at Providence to his associates. He was one of the founders of the *First* Baptist church there. On settling at "Old Warwick," he with *five* others at once united in forming a church there, whose simple yet comprehensive creed was, to "support in faith and practice the principles of Christ's doctrine."

That he was esteemed a man of sound judgment, and

worthy of the confidence of his fellow-men, is evinced by his having been *eight* times chosen a member of the Colonial Assembly, and *twice* selected as one of the General Assistants to the Governor, retiring from public duties only when he had nearly attained the allotted years of man.

Stukeley Westcote had *five* children, *three* sons and *two* daughters. *Robert*, the eldest, one of the original purchasers of Quidnesset (Wickford), and who was killed by the Indians in the war of 1675. *Amos*, born 1631, and who died prior to 1688. *Jeremiah*, who died in 1686. *Damaris*, who married *Benedict Arnold* (son of the first William), and who was Governor of the Colony from *November, 1663*, to *May, 1666*, and from *May, 1669*, to *1672*, and again from *May, 1677*, until the time of his death in office on the *20th* day of *June, 1678*. And *Mercy*, who died *March 25th, 1700*, and who married *Samuel Stafford*, the son of *Thomas*, well known in the early history of the Colony.

Religious, and not worldly considerations, undoubtedly led Westcote to leave England and come to America. But like William Blackstone, the *first* white man whose feet first trod the banks of that river which for more than two centuries has borne his name, Stukeley Westcote soon found that he had fled from the "*lord bishops*" only to fall into the hands of the "*lords brethren*." It was not enough that he had left the home of his youth and the graves of his ancestors, and had crossed an ocean and reached a distant and almost unknown continent. It only remained to him to suffer the degradation of imprisonment or to pass beyond the remotest limits of both the Massachusetts and Plymouth patents. And it was not until, weary with long and pathless journeying, he had crossed the "*Seaconk*" and reached the "*Whatcheare*,"¹¹ "*Welcome*," shore, already consecrated through all coming time to the cause of religious freedom, that he was permitted in peace and safety to worship God according to the convic-

¹¹ "*Whatcheare*," *Indian* for welcome; the salutation that Roger Williams received from the Indians upon his first arrival two years before.

tions of a matured, and it would seem, also, of a thoughtful and earnest life.

And now, in looking back over that life in the light of the few fragmentary records which remain, may not his posterity, scattered in many States, cherish a just pride in that they have descended from one who was willing, first, to incur the manifold discomforts and sacrifices of self-exile from the land of his nativity, and then to bear the stigma of excommunication from the church of which he was a member, and of expulsion from the settlement where he had just before established his home, and of which he was a peaceable citizen, rather than to abandon, or feign to abandon, a principle then abjured, but now acknowledged by the entire Protestant world as resting upon that immutable foundation—TRUTH.

WHEN WAS PROVIDENCE FOUNDED.

THE following articles, recently published, are reprinted for the purpose of preserving in connected form a discussion of an interesting topic, in connection with the recent anniversary of the settlement of Providence.

I.

From "Public Library Notes," in Providence Journal, Dec. 13, 1885.

Apropos of the approaching two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Providence, to be observed during the year 1886, the following references may be cited as showing the lack of evidence as to the definite month and day: 1. In Roger Williams's letter (dated Jan. 22, 1670,) to Major Mason, in relation to his removal to this spot, he writes: "I steered my course from Salem (though in winter snow which I feel yet)." (Naragansett Club Publications, VI., 335.) 2. In the same letter he writes: "I first pitched, and began to build and plant at Seekonk,

now Rehoboth," (according to present town boundaries, however, East Providence, R. I.) (Narragansett Club Publications, VI., 335.) 3. When, in the same letter, he speaks of his final crossing from the eastern to the western side of the Seekonk River, he mentions incidentally "my loss of a harvest" (i. e., on the eastern side). (Narragansett Club Publications, VI., 336.) 4. The inference drawn from this allusion to "a harvest" is, as drawn by Mr. Knowles, that he did not come hither permanently "till the middle, perhaps, of June" (1636). (Knowles's "Roger Williams," p. 103.) 5. The inference drawn by Mr. Arnold is that of "his settlement at Seekonk about the middle of April, near the usual planting time of this region," and "the foundation of Providence in June, 1636." (Arnold's "Rhode Island," I., 41.) 6. The inference drawn by Mr. Guild is that his planting at Seekonk "was probably in May," and his settlement of Providence "in the latter part of June, 1636." (Narragansett Club Publications, VI., 337; I., 33.) Compare also Staples's "Annals of the Town of Providence," p. 21-22; Professor Gam-mell's "Life of Roger Williams," p. 64; Professor Elton's "Life of Roger Williams," p. 35; Stone's "Life of John Howland," p. 344; also Mr. Bartlett's note, in R. I. Col. Records, I., 12-13; also notes 1 and 5, at page 83, of the "Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society," volume 7.

It is noteworthy that the first entry on the Providence records is dated "16 die 4th Month," i. e., June 16, 1636. (R. I. Col. Records, I., 12.)

II.

From Providence Journal, Jan. 25, 1886.

WHEN WAS PROVIDENCE FOUNDED?

To the Editor of the Journal:

The following extract from a private record of the Arnold family, published in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, October, 1879, page 427, is of interest not only to numerous descendants of William Arnold, of Pawtuxet, but especially so at this time in a more general sense in connection with the approaching celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anni-

versary of the settlement of Providence, from the date there given for the arrival of that family here, April 20th, 1636. The report of the committee of the City Council, made December 17, 1885, says: "The best historical authorities name the date of the founding of Providence as between the 20th and 25th of June." This date, generally stated as about the middle of June, 1636, by such writers as Knowles, Elton, Gammell, Arnold, Bartlett, Guild, Stone and others, rests entirely upon a letter from Roger Williams to Major Mason, dated Jan. 22, 1670, thirty-four years after the settlement, in which he mentions the "loss of a harvest that year," occasioned by his removal, the inference being that he had already planted at Seekonk, and removed too late to plant again at Providence that year.

This deduction would be a very natural one in the absence of anything to throw more light upon it, but would not the statement of Williams be just as true, if, after beginning to plant at Seekonk, he removed to Providence as early as April 20th, and was prevented from planting there: first, by the negotiations with the Narragansett Indians for land (the residence of Canonicus being twenty miles distant through an almost unknown wilderness); and second, by the time necessarily consumed in making clearings and erecting sufficient shelter for their pressing wants, with the limited utensils that they could possibly have transported from Salem in the "bitter winter season" just past. That they had finished some kind of shelter for their individual families before June 16, 1636, is probable, for on that date in Town Meeting it was agreed "That after warning given to come to the Towne Meeting, that whosoever be wanting to the meeting above one-quarter of an hour after the time appointed by him that gave the warning, shall pay the towne for every such default one shilling and sixpence." (R. I. Col. Rec., page 13.) Certainly the six men that are said to have come with Roger Williams (two of them minors) did not pass such an agreement as that upon their arrival in the wilderness, but a considerable advance toward a settlement and some increase in their numbers must have been made before such action would be taken.

"A Register, or true account of my owne agge, with my Mother, my Wife, my Brothers and Sisters, and others of my friends and acquaintance.

1. Imprimis Alee Gully the Daughter of John Gully of Northouer. Who was my Mother. Was baptized ye 29: Sep-tem 1553.

2. Tamzen, my Sister was baptized the 4° of Jany. 1571.

3. Joane Arnold, my Sister was baptized the 30° of Novem-ber in the yeare 1577.

4. Margery Arnold, my Sister was baptized the 30° of Au-gust, 1581.

5. I William Arnold, their Brother was borne the 24° of June, 1587.

6. Robert Arnold, my Brother was Baptized the 18th of Octo-ber, 1593.

7. Elizabeth Arnold my Sister was borne the 9° of April, 1596.

8. Thomas Arnold my Brother, my Mother in lawes Sonne, was Baptized the 18° April, 1599.

9. Elenor Arnold, my Sister was Baptized the 31° of July, 1603.

1. Christian the Daughter of Thomas Peak of Muoheny my wife was Baptized the 15° of February 1583.

2. Elizabeth Arnold our Daughter was borne the 23° of No-ember, 1611.

3. Benedict Arnold her Brother was borne the 21° of Decem-ber, 1615.

4. Joane Arnold their Sister was borne the 27° of Feby, 1617.

5. Steven Arnold their Brother was borne the 22° of Decem-ber, 1622.

* * * * *

Jeremiah Rhodes the Sonne of Zachary Rhodes was borne at Pawtuxet the 29° of ye 4 month commonly called June in Anno Dom. 1647.

Memorandum. We came from Providence with our ffamily to Dwell at Newport in Rhode Island the 19th of November, Thurs-day in afternoon, &. arrived ye same night Ano. Domina 1651.

Memorandum. my father and his family Sett Sayle from Dart-mouth in Old England, the first of May, friday &. Arrived in New England, June 24° Ano 1635.

Memm. We came to Providence to Dwell the 20th of April, 1636.

per me Benedict Arnold.

Memorandum yt wee Bennedict and Dameris Arnold were mar-ryed the 17th of December Anno Domina 1640.

Our Sonne Bennedict was borne ffebe 10th 1641 being our first borne &. bearest therefore his fathers Name about 2 hours before Day."

The record is continued from this point by Gov. Benedict Arnold and others, the last date being the death of Josiah Arnold, May 18, 1776; in all covering six generations and extending over a period of two hundred and twenty-three years from A. D. 1553 to 1776.

It is no reflection upon the accuracy of the writers above named to say that with the added light of the Record above quoted, in connection with the proceedings of the town meeting of June 16, that we may now believe that the founding of Providence occurred at least two months earlier than the time heretofore accepted.

F. A. A.

III.

From Book Notes, Feb. 27, 1886.

THE TRUE DATE OF THE FOUNDING OF PROVIDENCE.

The approaching celebration by the city of Providence of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the town by Roger Williams, leads the BOOK NOTES to consider the question of the true date. Another reason is the very proper interest taken by scholars as to the precise date. This interest appears from a short communication in the *Journal*, Jan. 25, 1886, under the question, "When was Providence Founded?" The date fixed by the committee of the city council is between the 20th and the 25th of June, 1636. The correspondent of the *Journal* quotes from a "private record of the Arnold family," first published in N. E. Gen. Reg., Oct., 1879, a paragraph thus: "Mem. We came to Providence to dwell the 20th of April, 1636." The endeavor of the BOOK NOTES will be to discover how far this early date changes the opinions of those writers who wrote before the discovery of the Arnold record. Their views may be briefly quoted as follows:

Arnold, v. 1, p. 41, *Hist. R. I.*, says: "So that in placing the foundation of Providence in June, 1636, we feel assured of a tolerable degree of accuracy." Staples says, *Annals of Providence*, p. 17: "In the latter part of the spring, or in the beginning of the summer of 1636, he landed for the first time with intent to commence a settlement within the limits of Providence." Knowles, *Life Roger Williams*, says, p. 104: "We may safely

conclude that he left Seekonk not far from the middle of June, 1636." Gammell, *Life of Roger Williams*, says, p. 64: "It was in the latter part of June, 1636, as well as can now be ascertained, that Roger Williams and his companions began the settlement." Elton, *Life of Roger Williams*, p. 38, says: "It was in the spring of 1636, probably in the latter part of June, that this memorable event occurred." Backus, *History Baptists*, ed. 1777, v. 1, p. 74, says: "Mr. Williams fled to Secunk in the depth of winter and removed with a few friends over the river in the spring."

These are thus far the best authorities among modern writers. The first attempt to fix with precision the date of the actual settlement on its present site of Providence was Mr. Knowles. His *Life of Williams* was published in 1834. All the subsequent writers followed him more or less closely. * If the Arnold memorandum is conceded to be an actual statement of fact, it must follow that all these writers must be wrong. The BOOK NOTES will lay out the foundation on which Mr. Knowles rested. *First*—As to the departure of Williams from Salem. The best authority is Winthrop, *Hist. N. E.*, ed. 1853, v. 1, p. 210, wherein he records the fact of sending a shallop to take Williams on board a ship for England, and finds him gone three days before. Winthrop gives no date to this entry, but following it comes a date and the only date given in that month (January, 1635-6). It is the 18th. This at all events fixes the departure of Williams at a day not after the 15th. In this connection it is necessary to say that Mr. Bartlett's note, *R. I. Coll. Rec.*, v. 1, p. 13, wherein he fixes the date as the 11th and quotes Winthrop, is erroneous. Winthrop evidently meant as he wrote, *11 mo. January*, that is, the eleventh month, January. This is apparent by an examination of the next preceding entry. It is 10 ber 10; that is, tenth month, December 10th. Mr. Elton was led into the same error.

Second—The next actual fact is the letter of Governor Winslow, of Plymouth Colony, which Williams refers to, notifying Williams that he was, being in Seeconk, within the jurisdiction of Plymouth, and advising him to cross the river and get outside of the jurisdiction of either colony. Winslow was *Governor* of Plymouth between the years 1633-44 but a single year, to wit: He was elected on the first Tuesday in March, 1635-6, for one year. Hence Williams must be presumed to have been at Seeconk

long enough after Winslow's accession to office to get a communication from Winslow as Governor.

Passing for the moment the Arnold mem., we come finally to the well-known declarations of Mr. Williams himself upon the subject. They are contained in his letter to Major Mason, under the date of June 22, 1670. They are, first, that he was driven from his house, and land, and wife, and children, in the midst of a New England winter; second, that he went to Narragansett Bay at the suggestion of Winthrop privately given; third, that he "just pitched and began to build and *plant* at Seekonk"; fourth, that he removed to the other side of the water at the suggestion of Gov. Winslow, of Plymouth; fifth, he was sorely tossed for one fourteen weeks in a bitter winter season, not knowing what bread or bed did mean; sixth, yet having to my loss of a harvest that year been as good as banished, etc. The last two of these declarations are the most closely connected with the present inquiry.

The difficulty is in reconciling the fifth declaration with the others. What does Mr. Williams mean by being tossed fourteen weeks? Does he mean from the leaving his Salem house until he reached Seekonk? Or does he mean from the time of leaving Salem until he was finally settled at Providence? It seems to be clearly proved that he left Salem before the 15th Jan., 1635-6. Fourteen weeks would carry the time to the 20th April, which is the precise day mentioned in the Arnold memorandum. There is no way of fixing the precise date of the Winslow letter other than it must have been subsequent to March 1st, 1635-6, for on that day Winslow became Governor. But Williams says he had built and planted at Seekonk. By the word planted he evidently means the operation of putting seeds into the ground. Could he have performed that operation in this latitude before the first of April? We know that such a thing, while possible, is not probable. Now, in case he had become finally settled at Providence, in accordance with the Arnold mem., viz., April 20, would he in this latitude have lost the possibility of raising corn? We know very well he would not. It was the same then as it is now. Thomas Prince, in his *New England Chronology*, says, p. 216, ed. of 1826: "April *m.* We begin to set our corn, the setting season being good till the latter end of May." Mr. Prince means at Plymouth.

The *m* following April means middle, and the year was 1623. Thus the inference seems to be sound that had Williams been finally settled before the latter end of May, he might have saved his corn crop. But coming in June, too late to prepare the ground, as he has written, lost it.

Canonicus and Miantinomi lived near Wickford. The distance was indeed twenty miles, but not through an unbroken wilderness. Williams probably went, if he went at all, in a canoe. Six hours would enable him to reach their quarters. But if Williams walked, he walked in the Pequot path, which was for his uses as good a road as those of to-day in the same localities. The inaccessibleness then of these two chiefs was no bar to immediate negotiation. Much stress is laid by the *Journal* correspondent upon the date of the first Town Meeting Record, which is *16th day 4th month*. There is no year affixed, but the correspondent affixes the year 1636, taken from the Colonial Records, in which it was placed by the editor, Mr. Bartlett. This may or may not be correct. It is not so written in the original record, and if thus interpolated it should be so stated. The correspondent then reasons that the people could not have held a town meeting without shelter, therefore they must have been here a sufficiently long time to have built. Hence they must have arrived some time before June (4th month) 16th. It seems apparent from the nature of this record that it could not have been the *first* record. It imposes a fine upon delinquent masters of families who were tardy in attendance upon town meetings. Laws grow out of the experience of men. Had not these settlers found by experience a necessity for such an order, they would not have made it. Hence they must have had other town meetings before that time. Moreover, this clearly appears in a letter from Mr. Williams to Mr. Winthrop, without date, reprinted in *Mass. Hist. Col.*, v. 6, p. 186, wherein Mr. Williams submits two propositions for an agreement for the settlers here to sign. He asks Winthrop's opinion. Mr. Williams says he had not yet spoken to his neighbors about it. Subsequently one of these propositions became written in the first record book in Mr. Williams's own hand, and was signed by those whom we know as the second comers—notwithstanding there are attached the names of some who came first with Mr. Williams. This agreement is the first entry in the first record

book of Providence; whatever else there is, follows it. In this letter, which must have been before any at present known written record, Mr. Williams says town meetings had been held by them fortnightly. We must remark the utter confusion in which for perhaps more than a century these books have been kept—each leaf, in many cases, separate from its fellow. They are not now, nor have they been in proper order in this generation. How then can the year 1636 be affixed to the entry, *16th day 4th mo.*, as Mr. Bartlett and the correspondent of the *Journal* have done? Judge Staples also inserted it, but he did so in brackets thus [1636]. It is possible that it may be true. But it is also possible that there may have been other leaves before this, which are now lost. In one other respect this letter of Mr. Williams's corrects an error several times repeated by Judge Staples in his *Annals* as to *monthly* town meetings. They were held fortnightly.

The writer has not seen the original records of these Arnold memorandums. As presented in the *Journal*, they appear to have been written at sundry times, and not immediately at the time and on the spot. In their order the years run thus: 1647, 1651, 1635, 1636, 1640, 1641. If written as the events transpired, how came they in this order? It is indeed clear that there is no evidence by which a precise date of this settlement can now be given. The BOOK NOTES thinks it could not possibly have been as early as April 20, but that it must have been subsequent to June 1st, but how long after that date there is no means of determining.

IV.

From Book Notes, March 13, 1886.

THE TRUE DATE OF THE FOUNDING OF PROVIDENCE.

The BOOK NOTES prints with pleasure the following letter received by it concerning its article on the founding of Providence. It premises, however, that it cannot admit such latitude in the construction, or reconstruction, of sentences as is here suggested. Were it allowable to make the word *came* be made to mean *left*, you can completely reverse the meaning of an author. That which the BOOK NOTES suggested in regard to the construction of

these Arnold memos. is now absolutely clear. Thus the diarist says: 1st. The Arnold family removed from Providence to Newport in 1651. 2d. That they left England in 1635. 3d. That they came to Providence April 20, 1636. Now had these events been recorded as they occurred, they would not have appeared in this order in the diary, a copy of which Mr. Drowne has kindly sent to the editor:

NEW YORK, February 27, 1886.

MR. EDITOR:—In BOOK NOTES, Vol. III., No. 26, of to-day, I notice your endeavor to ascertain "the true date of the founding of Providence." Several years ago, the late Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago, Ill., showed me the *old* manuscript he had previously received from Canada, relating to the family of William Arnold, in America. After a careful examination of it, I arrived at the conclusion that "*came*," as there used, signified "*set out from*," or "*left*" [Hingham, Mass.] April 20th, 1636. The other events, with dates, "*set sail*," etc., seem to warrant that inference. I send you one of my copies of it, as you say you have not yet seen it. The 29th of May, as used in 1863 by the Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, of New York, in his oration on *The Annals of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*, [it being the anniversary of the adoption by Rhode Island of the constitution of the United States in 1790, and also (probably) the anniversary of the landing of Roger Williams, or the settlement of "Providence Plantations in New England," in 1636.] is perhaps as near the correct date as can be at present ascertained for the prospective 250th anniversary of the settlement of Providence, which all authorities agree must have been in the spring of 1636, or thereabouts.

HENRY T. DROWNE.

V.

From Providence Telegram, March 22, 1886.

To the Editor of the Telegram:

In an article published in *Book Notes* February 27, 1886, under the caption, "The True Date of the Founding of Providence," the editor of that valuable little sheet, after quoting some of the declarations of the letter from Roger Williams to Major Mason, says: "The difficulty is in reconciling the fifth declaration (i. e., 'he was tossed one fourteen weeks in a bitter winter season, not

knowing what bread or bed did mean,') with the others. What does Mr. Williams mean by being tossed fourteen weeks? Does he mean from the leaving his Salem house until he reached See-konk? Or does he mean from the time of leaving Salem until he was finally settled at Providence? It seems to be clearly proved that he left Salem before the 15th January, 1635-6. Fourteen weeks would carry the time to the 20th April, which is the precise day mentioned in the Arnold memorandum."

A careful reading of the letter itself furnishes the very best answer to the above queries, and one which cannot be "reconciled" with the assumption that the settlement of Providence did not commence until the middle of June. Quoting only that portion of the letter bearing upon this question, Roger Williams says: "First—When I was unkindly and unchristianly, as I believe, driven from my house and land and wife and children, (in the midst of a New England winter, now about thirty-five years past), at Salem, that ever-honored Governor, Mr. Winthrop, privately wrote to me to steer my course to the Narragansett Bay and Indians, for many high and heavenly and public ends, encouraging me, from the freeness of the place from any English claims or patents. I took his prudent motion as a hint and voice from God, and waiving all other thoughts and motions, I steered my course from Salem (though in winter snow, which I feel yet) unto these parts, wherein I may say Peniel, that is, I have seen the face of God.

Second—I first pitched, and begun to build and plant at See-konk, now Rehoboth, but I received a letter from my ancient friend, Mr. Winslow, then Governor of Plymouth, professing his own and others' love and respect to me, yet lovingly advising me, since I was fallen into the edge of their bounds, and they were loth to displease the Bay, to remove but to the other side of the water, and then, he said, I had the country free before me, and might be as free as themselves, and we should be loving neighbors together. These were the joint understandings of these two eminently wise and Christian Governors and others, in their day, together with their counsel and advice as to the freedom and vacancy of this place, which in this respect, and many other Providences of the Most Holy and Only Wise, I called *Providence*.

Third—Sometime after, the Plymouth great sachem (Ousamaquin) upon occasion, affirming that Providence was his land, and therefore Plymouth's land, and some resenting it, the then prudent and godly Governor, Mr. Bradford, and others of his godly council, answered, that if, after due examination, it should be found true what the barbarian said, yet having, to my loss of a harvest that year, been now (though by their gentle advice) as good as banished from Plymouth as from the Massachusetts, and I had quietly and patiently departed from them, at their motion, to the place where now I was, I should not be molested and tossed up and down again while they had breath in their bodies; and surely, between those, my friends of the Bay and Plymouth, I was sorely tossed, for one fourteen weeks, in a bitter winter season, not knowing what bread or bed did mean," etc. This is a condensed, but complete history of his wanderings, from the time he left Salem until after his final settlement at Providence. He shows us, first, that when banished from Salem by his friends of the Bay, he was advised by Gov. Winthrop to steer his course to the Narragansett country, which was free from any English claim.

Second—That he attempted a settlement at Seekonk, where, as he was beginning to build and plant, he was notified by Governor Winslow that he was within Plymouth bounds, and they being loth to displease the Bay, desired him to remove across the water, Gov. Winslow agreeing with Gov. Winthrop that the land there was free from any claim of either colony.

Third—That some time after the removal to Providence in consequence of this second banishment, Ousamaquin laid claim to the land there, which if proved would bring him under the jurisdiction of Plymouth colony, whereupon Gov. Bradford assured him that even if the claim was found true, he should not be molested and tossed up and down again, giving as a reason for this kind assurance his loss of a harvest by the removal from Seekonk, and also that he so quietly and patiently departed, when they as good as banished him; and, adds Williams, "Surely, between those, my friends of the Bay and Plymouth, I was sorely tossed, for one fourteen weeks in a bitter winter season"; clearly embracing in the fourteen weeks that he was tossed, the entire time covered by both banishments, first from Salem by the Bay, and

second from Seekonk by Plymouth. The Plymouth government cannot be connected with his wanderings until after his beginning to plant at Seekonk, when they advised his removal across the river.

With this interpretation of Roger Williams's letter, the concluding sentences of the quotation from "Book Notes" may be readily accepted. "It seems clearly proved that he left Salem before the 15th of January, 1635-6. Fourteen weeks would carry the time to the 20th of April, which is the precise day mentioned in the Arnold memorandum."

F. A. A.

VI.

James N. Arnold, Editor of Narragansett Historical Register:

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your request that I should give my view as to the most probable date of the arrival of Roger Williams at Providence, meaning thereby the canoe voyage in which Joshua Verin took part, I would say that the question confronted me before the publication of the articles to which you alluded, and was decided in favor of the latter part of June, 1636. Any decision on the subject has its difficulties and at best, to any candid mind, is merely the result of weighing probabilities. The line of argument and balancing of evidence pursued by me differs somewhat from any in those articles, and is, in brief, as follows, viz.:

1st. The Benedict Arnold memorandum was evidently written later than Nov. 19th, 1651; how much later we do not know, and its strict literal accuracy depends on the strength of memory of a man writing of an event that occurred at least fifteen years before. How fickle memory is in such matters we all know.

2d. There was no sympathy between Roger Williams and William Arnold, father of Benedict, who with his family constitute the "we" of the "memm.," to induce him to be one of the "first comers." The early history of Providence Plantations shows that clearly. It is also plain that William Arnold and family were here about April 20th, 1637; but to me it seems

probable that he and they came as a business venture after the colony was well settled.

3d. Leaving these points aside, what is the meaning of the expression, "We came to Providence to dwell the 20th April, 1636"? In 1651, Providence was not the city of Providence that it is now. There was no East Providence, and the name of "Providence" was a general appellation to denote the settlement in this region. Had the Arnolds come to join Roger Williams on the 20th of April, 1636, at Seekonk Cove, Benedict would probably have noted it down, writing fifteen years afterwards from memory, just as it is put in the contested "memm." Either of these ways of looking at the case seems to me more probable than that Roger Williams was at Mooshausic hill (now Providence) on April 20, 1636. It is taken as granted by all that when the Arnolds came here they found Williams here, which disposes of one view that might be taken of the case. Contemporaneous memorandums are not to be lightly disregarded, but if a memorandum is made years after the event recorded in it, it is proper to look at the known facts of the case and see if the memorandum agrees with them. The known facts in this case seem to indicate that the Arnolds did not come into the present city limits of Providence "to dwell April 20th, 1636." They are: 1st. Verin in his letter speaks of "we six" that came in the canoe. The names of the six are known; no Arnold is amongst them. I see that your valued correspondent, F. A. A., in his last communication—the one "to the Editor of the Telegram"—puts the arrival of Roger Williams and the Arnolds on the same day. I know and appreciate his thoroughness and general accuracy and hesitate to differ from him, but if such was the fact, would not Verin have included them in the number of that day's comers? It is to be remembered that Verin was not speaking specially of the canoe load, but was speaking of his right to a home lot, emphasizing such right by showing that he was one of the six that came here on the first day that any one came. The clear meaning of Verin's statement seems to be that only those six came that day. If the Arnolds were with Roger Williams on the day the canoe voyage was taken (as I think some others were), they remained at Seekonk Cove to protect the settlement there

whilst Roger Williams and his five companions came to look up a new abiding place. 2d. Roger Williams is admitted by all to have settled and *builded* and *planted* at Seekonk Cove. One of the first and a continuing necessity that the Colonists had to provide against was hunger. Food could only be obtained by hunting and fishing. Under these circumstances, and with the few rude tools that Williams and his companions had at their disposal, building and planting would require *time*. While it might be theoretically possible, with an early spring in their favor, and if amply provided with food and shelter, for men to have sowed a season's seed before the twentieth of April, it is, to me, incredible that these Colonists should have done so. What little evidence we have as to the season shows the spring to have been a late and not an early one. The "bitter winter season" lasted fourteen weeks after the middle of January. 3d. Again, it is evident that the first thought and care of the Colonists was to *plant*. Why did they not do so at Providence before the next year? Apparently because they did not settle in Providence till the planting season was over.

It is in evidence that by leaving Seekonk Cove as they did, Roger Williams and his companions lost a harvest. Had they left after an early planting, but in time for a later one, they would not have lost a "harvest," but only a planting. The argument that they lost time in negotiating with Canonicus and Miantinomi to such an extent as to be unable to plant, seems invalid from the fact that, as appears in the "Town evidence," the negotiations were made and the land bought the year before.

4th. In a "bitter winter season," or at the close of it, Roger Williams and companions settled at Seekonk Cove. Time must have elapsed before the news of that settlement reached Boston. Communication was neither frequent nor easy in those days. It is fair to presume that complaint was then made by the Massachusetts authorities to those of Plymouth, and some negotiations between them must have taken place before Governor Winslow felt obliged to write to his friend, Roger Williams, banishing him from that territory, and after that days must have elapsed before Roger Williams received the letter, and still more before the letter was discussed by the companions, digested and acted upon.

All this required time, and it seems impossible to have so condensed this series of events as to have concluded it before the twentieth of April.

The argument drawn from the date of 16th day, 4th month, seems invalid, as that date is as likely to refer to some other year as to 1636, and even if it means June 16th, 1636, that in old style represents June 26th, N. S.

The construction put on the "memm." by Mr. H. T. Drowne seems to me not unreasonable, as that form of phrase was frequently used in those days to indicate the date when the coming commenced, and not solely when it ended. However that may be, I cannot but think that if the Arnolds came to Providence on the 20th April, 1636, whether the coming commenced April 20th or ended April 20th at Providence, the "Providence" they came to was probably the settlement at Seekonk Cove.

Very truly yours,

WELCOME ARNOLD GREENE.

Mary Dyer, wife of William Dyer, who was executed on Boston Common, was the only woman who suffered capital punishment in all the persecutions of the Friends, the world over.

Now that Providence has so notably celebrated her 250th anniversary, cannot Newport follow. It should be a pride with them to take action in the matter, and it is none too early to begin now.

THE OLD CHAIR OF STATE.—The Newport *Herald* states that the identical chair in which Geo. B. Arnold sat one hundred and eighty years ago, and received and displayed the charter of 1663, in presence of all the freemen of the colony, was introduced into the Senate Chamber on Tuesday, and well and appropriately filled by our late Chief Magistrate, Geo. S. W. King.—*Bristol Phoenix*, Saturday, May 6, 1843.

SOME REMINISCENCES, &c.

READ BEFORE THE VETERAN CITIZENS' HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
PROVIDENCE, MARCH 1, 1886, BY A MEMBER.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I've been requested a paper to read,
And give some account of times that are past ;
A considerable amount of your patience I'll need
In attempting a duty so difficult and vast.

Tho' my acquaintance with the city dates back many years,
To do the subject justice I've grave doubts and fears,
Or that I shall be able to please you, and entertain,
But will do the best I can your approval to gain.

Among the events of my earliest recollections,
And one of much interest in these retrospections,
Was the erection of the Arcade at an early date;
'Twas fully completed in 18-28.

'Twas opened to the public one Saturday night,
And viewed by the people with wonder and delight ;
A band of music was stationed up stairs,
And entertained all present with many fine airs.

I was there then quite a small boy,
Determined like others the occasion to enjoy.
A large crowd assembled within its several walls,
Listening to the music and promenading the halls.

In the town at that time, when few people we'd meet,
Thousands we see now walking the street.
Each citizen then would know every other,
But they scarcely can tell now one from another.

The freemen in those days did meet
In the Town House on College street;
Warning was given of the time when to come,
By good Deacon Hammond, with his drum.

In his chaise he'd ride about,
Beat his drum and give a shout,
And attract attention by a noisy greeting,
Then proclamation he'd make of the meeting.

It may seem strange, but 'tis nevertheless true,
Of fruit stores at that time I remember but two:
One on the east side and one on the west,
Both kept a variety of goods, of quality the best.

Edward R. Young on South Main street,
With courteous manners his customers did greet;
Stephen Phillips in fruit and wine did trade,
North side Westminster street, just above the Arcade.

Who that saw it can ever forget
The *Whale* that was exhibited, a very great wonder?
The course of travel to Fox Point did set,
Where many people went the strange object to ponder.

A "ninepence" was charged to see the sight,
The money was paid with a generous will.
'Twas a novelty to some, to others a fright;
No one was more pleased than Thomas J. Hill.

He came from Pawtucket the monster to view,
And a residence here soon after did gain;
His untiring industry and enterprise, too,
Have enabled him a high degree of success to attain.
We know he has plenty in "basket and store,"
And hope he'll enjoy life many years more.

I presume you all remember Jonah's sad plight,
Who staid several days WHERE NO LAND WAS IN SIGHT;
There's a gentleman * *here* now
Who Jonah's way partly followed;
He was caught in the whale's *mouth*,
But fortunately wasn't swallowed.

At a certain time a change took place,
Which many people thought unwise:
That with the times they ought t' keep pace.
And from the town a city should arise.

And I remember the very day the town became a city,
'Twas not uncommon for people to say they thought the change a pity.
If living now, it seems to me they'd take a different view,
On looking about they'd certainly see 'twas an excellent thing to do.
Many have long since passed away and some are living still;
Perhaps a few regret that day, while hosts of others never will.

* Charles Sabin.

This change in the government, from the old to the new,
Took place in June, the first Monday, in 18-33.
The city from that time has constantly grown;
That it steadily has prospered is very well known.
The population then nearly twenty thousand bore,
Now 'tis quite one hundred thousand more.

In the autumn, I think, of the following year,
The President and his Cabinet all came here.
On horseback through the streets they did ride,
"Old Hickory" and the others side by side.

David Grieve had a shop on Westminster street;
A popular citizen, in attire always neat,
With immaculate white stockings over his knee,
And short breeches with buckles, not usual to see.

A conscience void of offence to all men,
Instilling good principles with voice and pen,—
A model he was of highest admiration,
With a heart full of kindness for the whole nation.

With cheerful greeting and smile ever bland,
In good fellowship always gave his right hand;
For others' comfort would willingly labor,
And never refused any favor to his neighbor.

Drab was the color of the clothes he wore,
And broad was the brim of his low crowned hat.
His age at that time was sixty, if not more;
In person he was short and portly and fat.

He possessed some skill in mechanic art,
And invented a new kind of propellor;
It was slightly imperfect in some particular part,
Of which advantage was taken by some other fellow.

A very skilful barber was Alexander G. Sweet,
Who kept a nice shop on Westminster street
He advertised in the papers how with great care
He shaved gentlemen with ease and cut their hair.

His advertisements appeared often and sometimes were funny;
'Twas plain he meant business and wished to make money.
On one occasion he cut hair in a style, he said,
To show the shape of the contour of his customer's head.

A worthy citizen I knew who kept a saloon,
Supplying fresh oysters, night, morning and noon.
In frying the bivalves, when ready he'd got,
Would spit in the fat to see if it was hot.

Remonstrance he met, saying, "without doubt
'Twas a proper thing to do, 't would all burn out."
But when he found it unwise the practice to maintain,
Most solemnly promised he'd never do it again.

Joe Smith's Gibralters, great favorites then,
Were sought for by children and women and men.
In shape like a diamond, in color like cream,
The nicest kind of candy they ever did seem.

Some with peppermint and some with wintergreen were flavored;
'Twould be difficult to say which were most favored.
They all were made so good, so excellent and nice,
He sold a large number, one cent apiece was the price.

A certain distillery on India street
Made rum from molasses, sour or sweet;
'Twas said to be so weak when it came from the still,
It hardly had strength enough to run down hill.

"Jake" Otis was a character of considerable renown,
And pretty generally known all over the town.
His habits were somewhat erratic, 'tis true;
What became of him finally I never knew;
Probably he died, as sooner or later we must all do.

"Nick" Peters was a citizen of Portugese birth,
Who, in wandering about on the face of the earth,
Came to this city, so it happened one day,
To gain a good living he soon found the way.

He went about peddling both candy and fruit,
And made great exertions his customers to suit;
His manners were peculiar, his language not plain;
The purchasers were all amused when he came again.

A dog he owned, the pride of his life
Above everything else, except his wife.
Some mischievous boys, to enjoy a little fun,
Put turpentine on his dog to see him run.

Nick was excited and considerably stirred up;
He thought it an insult to both him and his pup.
"I know (he said) who put *ap-a-na-tap* on my dog, sartin true;
I gif five dollar, *darn* if I do."

Captain Charles Stewart, on retiring from the ocean,
To keep a private boarding house took a great notion.
It became very popular, and was kept always nice,
And afforded a pleasnt home at a moderate price.

'Twas located at a corner on Westminster street,
Next door to the shop of Alexander G. Sweet.
The "Phoenix Building" occupies the site where it stood,
'Twas a large house of three stories and built of wood.

A large number of persons of both sexes did gather
In social companionship, like one family, rather;
Of all now living who resided there then,
I know but two ladies and only four men.

Of the gentlemen who lived there, most were business men;
Some transient persons were accommodated now and then.
The ladies were amiable and all were good looking,
Mrs. Stewart was landlady, Scip Brenton did the cooking.

His ancestors, I think, from Africa came,
A reputation he enjoyed of considerable fame.
At many weddings and parties he took an active part,
Being very highly accomplished in the culinary art.

Sally Mingo, who also from Africa descended,
Whose duties with those of old Scipio blended,
Was honest and industrious, and worked with a will,
And all her obligations did promptly fulfil.

She announced to some of the boarders one day
An "engagement" she'd made to "love, honor and obey."
An invitation she extended, and asked us to go
And see her joined in wedlock to her old beau.

We readily accepted and promised we'd be there,
And partake of the good things we knew she'd prepare.
'Twas an occasion we all most unwillingly would miss,
Tho' each one of us omitted the *fair bride* to kiss.

In low neck and short sleeves to a white muslin dress,
Resplendent she appeared as an African princess.
A contrast they made, to her neck and arms, which were bare,—
She had white gloves on her hands and roses in her hair.

The bridegroom took his place very proudly at her side,
 With her all his years would gladly abide.
 They, joining hands, took each other for life,
 When the minister, who was present, made them man and wife.

The principal method, in those days,
 Of communication was by water,
 And not, as now, in other ways,
 More expeditious and much shorter.

David Barton's line of Packets to Baltimore went ;
 Great quantities of merchandise to and fro were sent.
 When favoring tides and fair winds they could catch,
 Voyages between the cities were made with dispatch.
 One commodity they brought in this market a power—
 Thousands of barrels of Howard street flour.

Then there was also the Philadelphia line,
 Consisting of many Schooners, some large and some fine.
 Back and forth they plied, with satisfaction to all,
 Superintended with care by the agent, Captain Hall.

The freightage with New York in Sloops was conveyed,
 And many round trips, in very quick time, were made.
 That they could load and unload with rapidity was a fact,
 Which enabled them with great economy the business to transact.
 They never were idle, but were kept constantly going,
 Under the supervision, at one time, of William H. Bowen.

In these progressive days of great changes we deem,
 The vessels of those lines now are superseded by steam.
 Business generally to such proportions has increased,
 That the use of sailing vessels has in some measure ceased.

Considerable traffic at one time with Cuba did demand
 Frequent voyages to be made to that tropical land
 By Captain Shubael Cady in the brig called the "Rowse."
 He also was a member of a mercantile house.
 They exported potatoes, hoop poles and hogsheads in shoeks,
 And imported, as appeared by the Custom House books,
 Molasses and sugar, tobacco and fruit,
 In varying quantities this market to suit.

From this port formerly many trading ships were sent,
 And almost the world over some of them went ;
 To India and China and Africa's west coast,—
 Not much is left of them now, hardly the ghost.

Many "adventures" they made and good results were seen,
By Messrs. Ives, Brown, Butler, Carrington,
Richmond, Andrews and Greene.
All kinds of merchandise and "dollars of the daddies,"
They placed in the care of honest sailor laddies;
Who returned with rich cargoes of silks and of teas,
And other valuable articles from over the seas.

Many a time "we boys" have skated
Where the passenger station now stands;
That seems to be decidedly fated
To yield its location to other demands.
Of "terminal facilities" we soon must decide,
And various plans have been brought out;
Which one is best all others beside,
Appears to be a subject of very grave doubt.
Whatever the result is, we cherish the hope
That a *good* plan will, with prudence, prevail.
There are so many, each affording great scope,
That the *best* one may after all fail.

In eighteen hundred and forty-five,
The gas company their pipes first laid.
Ever since then they've continued to thrive,
And always fair dividends paid.

In the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four,
Horse railroads were established, passing many a door:
A great convenience they are, and useful beside,
And it costs but five cents to take a long ride.

We've all heard it said, "there's nothing new under the sun,"
But in these later days many things have been done;
For the growth of the city they became indispensable,
Their importance we know, their accomplishment is sensible.

The introduction of water supplied a great need,
Of all other wants that took the lead;
The work was undertaken, involving great cost,
Without it much business enterprise would surely be lost.

The "Brook street district," we very well know,
Many great changes was compelled to undergo.
Hills have been leveled, low places filled in,
So 'tis difficult to see where either have been.

The "Observatory" stood on Fox Point hill,
All its various uses did amply fulfil.
'Twas the most prominent object in all that section,
And commanded fine views in every direction.

'Twas a public resort where many people went,
Especially those on pleasure or recreation bent.
A ten-pin alley was one of its chief charms,
And afforded good exercise for the legs and arms.

By the hand of improvement 'twas all torn down,
The hill was leveled from foot to crown;
'Twill be in bad taste of the act to complain,
When we consider the advantage the city will gain.

Then there was Slate rock of historical fame,
Where Roger Williams set foot when he first came;
Banished from Massachusetts, through the wilderness he trod,
Seeking liberty of conscience and freedom to worship God.

That ancient relic, regarded with veneration
By all good citizens of a former generation,
Is now buried in the ground a number of feet,
Far below the surface of the public street.

Losses and crosses we all must bear,
In this practical age, 'tis the same everywhere.
To the march of improvement sentiment must yield,
However repugnant to our feelings, they must be concealed.

The debt of the city we know is now very large;
To reduce it, we depend on those who have it in charge.
We hope in good time 'twill become a dead letter,—
Perhaps the less we say about it so much the better.

To the subject of "woman suffrage" much attention is given;
With perseverance to obtain it she has long striven.
A matter so important as 'tis considered by them,
There's no disposition on my part to discourage or condemn.

Of course, if it prevails, 'tis not to be expected
That any household duty will ever be neglected.
The first thing in the morning the breakfast she prepares,
And sweeps and dusts and makes the beds up stairs;
The dishes she'll wash, and in order put the closet,
Then go to the polls her *vote* to deposit.

To the wash-tub and scrubbing board proper time will lend ;
Rents in the clothing and holes in the stockings she'll mend.
At some public meeting then a speech she will make,
And any town or city duty is prepared to undertake.

All affairs of the house are placed in the front rank,
To administer to the baby or naughty children to spank.
Nothing will be neglected that's necessary to be done;
At the same time she'll be ready for any office to run.

If to the gubernatorial chair she should be promoted,
To the business of the State proper attention would be devoted ;
Not inconsistent, however, with her domestic relations,
She'd adorn and do justice to both situations.

All women who want it should have their own way,
'Tis quite certain to be adopted at an early day.
The influence for good they constantly exert,
I'm happy to acknowledge and proud to assert.

An instance recently happened, an interesting fact,
A *homœopathic* hospital to establish was their special act ;
Great efforts they made and much money did obtain
In *allopathic doses* the good work to sustain.

While memories of different persons we trace,
We by no means would overlook Major John B. Chace.
Affable he was and genial, and very popular beside,
He dealt in nice groceries and many families supplied.
That he was quite eccentric, some of you know,
He had many friends, but scarcely a foe.
In a singular manner he made known the goods which he sold,
And advertised herring as "streaks of floating gold."
An interview he had with a new comer one day,
Many pleasant things each to the other did say.
'Twas a distinguished divine,* who had come here to live,
To storekeepers and others some patronage would give.
In addressing Mr. Chace, he happened to say,
"Honor to whom honor is due."
"Thank you," replied the major in his peculiar way,
"And *custom* to whom *custom*, too."

The old Providence Theatre, for a great many years
The scene of tragedies and comedies, of gibes and jeers,
A great while ago into Grace Church was converted,
Which has ever since then its usefulness asserted.

* Bishop Clark.

The church prospered greatly, till it became plain
A larger building was necessary greater numbers to contain.
The present elegant structure like a Phoenix arose,
And accomplishes much good, as everybody knows.

Many faithful rectors have each in his own way
Successfully borne "the heat and burden" of the day.
With religious consolation despondent hearts to cheer,
Administered with rare ability now by Rev. Dr. Greer.

Of other churches 'twould be interesting to relate,
If time permitted us their full history to state.
The "First Congregational" we know was destroyed by fire,
From the ground where it stood to the top of the spire.
'Twas the act of Peleg Gifford, who had nothing to gain,
He lived and died afterward in a hospital for the insane.
The house was rebuilt, in the best manner 'twas made,
Of very solid materials its several walls were laid.
The whole structure is substantial, no other's any nicer,
'Tis particularly popular now in care of Rev. Mr. Slicer.

The old "Tin Top" meeting house on Richmond street,
Consecrated to religion, suffered a defeat.
Into a *theatre* or circus 'twas afterwards made.
In it I once saw the "Forty Thieves" played.
Then 'twas used for a *brewery* and sadly perverted;
After that into a *junk shop* was specially converted.
'Tis a *livery stable* now,—what it will be next,
To some future historian may furnish a good text.

Many nice buildings 'twould be pleasant to mention,
But 'tis impossible to give them all proper attention.
The City Hall is the largest and cost the most money;
To some 'tis gall and bitterness, to others like honey.
The Masonic Temple, on Pine, corner Dorrance street,
Is the last one finished and made quite complete.
'Tis considered very handsome and is practical, too,
And contains all improvements, both old and new;
An ornament to the neighborhood and the city alike,
Everybody rejoiced when they drove the "last spike."
We trust 'twill bestow freely of "corn and wine and oil,"
On our *irrepressible* mayor, Thomas A. Doyle.

Our good Ship of State, in fine condition now,
Completely equipped from stern to prow,

By day and by night, in sunshine and in storm,
Is fully prepared all her duties to perform.
The people are contented and happy, never more so before,
Rejoicing she has for *Captain*, George Peabody Wetmore.

The orator of the day on his introduction
Of the subject of schools, has imparted much instruction:
In his mind is stored a great amount of knowledge,
Derived partly from the schools and partly from college.
His duties here with eminent ability are discharged,
In the sphere of his usefulness, however enlarged.
We take pleasure always in bestowing a rich benison
On our accomplished secretary, Rev. F. Denison.

To one subject more your attention I invite,—
Not the least important one, by a "great sight."
Our Association is composed of many who are old,
But we by no means leave the young "out in the cold";
Neither do we fear any one will be gammoned,
While it has for president, Mr. B. B. Hammond.
I've no desire to flatter, but will say to his face,
He presides at our meetings with dignity and grace.

Letters of regret were read from the Mayor and Governor. It was hoped and expected both would be able to accept the invitation to be present.

Woonsocket and South Kingstown are the only towns in Rhode Island that have erected memorials to their soldiers who died during the late Civil war. The State erected at Providence, in 1868, a fine memorial to her soldiers at a cost of \$50,000.

The Providence Marine Corps of Artillery is said to be the first Volunteer Light Battery in the United States. It was chartered in 1800.

The town charters of New Shoreham and Jamestown are different from those of the other towns, and introduces officers not known to our people outside of these two towns.

THE RECORD OF OLD SMITHFIELD FROM
1730 TO 1850.

From Records in Town Clerk's Office, Lincoln.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from Vol. IV, page 268.)

I.

MARRIAGES.

Ide John, and Tabitha Thornton; m. by Thomas Steere,
justice, July 11, 1756.

" David, and Elizabeth Arnold, of Daniel; m. by David
Aldrich, justice, Dec. 8, 1811.

" William T., of Seekonk, son of Timothy, and Sarah Ann
Stone, of Henry, of Smithfield; m. at Olneyville; m. by
Rev. Martin Cheney, Jan. 2, 1840.

Illingworth Presilla B., and John Warswich, Mar. 28, 1846.

Ingalls Nathaniel M., of Smithfield, son of Ariel, of Rehoboth,
and Almy A. Cort, of Ardin, and Celinda, of Seekonk,
Mass., Mar. 2, 1851.

Ingraham Joseph, and Ellen Patterson; m. by Rev. C. C.
Taylor, May 2, 1843.

Inman Abigail, and Daniel Wilkinson, Sept. 22, 1740.

" Jeremiah, and Huldah Cook; m. by William Arnold,
justice, Feb. 13, 1742-3.

" Susanna, and James Jillson, Mar. 18, 1743-4.

" Martha, and Elisha Sayles, Sept. 10, 1747.

" Benjamin, and Thomson or Thurogen Page; m. by
Thomas Sayles, justice, Oct. 16, 1748.

" Sarah, and Joseph Phillips, Dec. 7, 1755.

" Mary, and Joab Man, April 15, 1781.

" Henry, and Sarah Aldrich; m. by Elisha Arnold,
justice, Jan. 2, 1803.

" Lydia, and Walton Felsh, June 7, 1815.

- Inman Almira, and Thomas N. Staples, May 26, 1822.
" Ruth, and James Wood, Oct. 12, 1828.
" Betsey, and Whipple Arnold, Nov. 24, 1839.
" Daniel M., and Mary Saunders; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Dec. 23, 1839.
" Francis H., of Burrillville, and Hannah Marsh, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Aug. 10, 1840.
" Jonathan, of Daniel, and Alcy Spencer Bradford, of James; m. by Isaac Taber, justice, April 6, 1841.
" George, Jr., of Burrillville, and Ruth Wheeler Mowry, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Sept. 21, 1841.
" Lydia, and Olney Robins, Jan. 9, 1843.
" Emeline, and Albert Tiffany, Sept. 25, 1845.
" Oliver A., of Burrillville, and Matilda E. Beckwith, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Nov. 1, 1850.
Irons Lucy, and George Smith, Dec. 18, 1828.
" Almira Maria, and Leander Smith, Aug. 18, 1839.
" Mary Ann, and Lawton Rounds, Mar. 28, 1841.
Irwin William, and Susannah Saulsbury; m. by Samuel Winsor, justice, Nov. 2, 1758.
" Susanna, and Izreal Brayant, Nov.—, 1760.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

- Ide Elizabeth, (Arnold,) wife of David, b. Mar. 26, 1790.
" Lucy Draper, of David and Elizabeth, Aug. 11, 1813.
" Geo. Leonard, " " Feb. 14, 1819
" Maria Arnold, " " May 22, 1821.
Inman, Joseph, died May 9, 1734.
" Edward, died June —, 1735.

J.

MARRIAGES.

- Jackques James, of Smithfield, (b. Coventry, R. I., son of James and Phebe, Age. 24,) and Ellen Pringle, of Blackstone, (b. Ireland; dau. of James and Ann, Age. 16;) m. by Rev. I. J. Burgess, Sept. 25, 1850.

- Japerson Mary, and Daniel Herendeen, Sept. —, 1770.
Jaqueth Harriet, and Nathaniel Heaton, April 29, 1819.
Jawger Susan M., and Hezekiah S. Harris, Aug. 27, 1843.
Jeffers Betsey, and Daniel Mowry, Nov. 6, 1814.
“ Fannie, and Richard Sayles, Mar. 16, 1823.
“ Ezekiel, and Elizabeth W. Stearns; m. by Rev. Asel Cole, Feb. 13, 1842.
“ Elizabeth, and Mark Dalby, Nov. 28, 1844.
Jenckes Thomas, and Margaret Shippee; m. b. Thomas Steere, justice, April 4, 1745.
“ Martha, and Abraham Scott, Mar. 3, 1745-6.
“ Lydia, and Andrew Dexter, Sept. 25, 1748.
“ Wm. Jenckes 3d, and Esther Tingle; m. b. Thomas Lapham, justice, Sept. 25, 1748.
“ Christopher, and Hannah Whipple; m. by Thomas Lapham, justice, Mar. 29, 1752.
“ Anphillus, and Samuel Weight, July 26, 1752.
“ Jesse, and Mary Smith; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., justice, Sept. 11, 1757.
“ Edmund, and Keziah Olney; m. by Benjamin Arnold, justice, Jan. 4, 1756.
“ Henry, of Dr. John, and Amity Harris, of Amaziah; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., justice, Oct. 7, 1759.
“ Peggy, and Joseph Coman, Jan. 3, 1760.
“ Sarah, and Ichabod Comstock, April 11, 1760.
“ Ichabod, and Margaret Bagley; m. by Jabez Harris, justice, Dec. 16, 1762.
“ Mary, and Nicholas Pullen, Oct. 14, 1764.
“ Lawrence, of Smithfield, and Susannah Battles, of Mendon, Mass.; m. by Stephen Arnold, justice, Nov. 20, 1766.
“ Patience, and Daniel Comstock, April 7, 1768.
“ Isaac, of Dr. John, and Ruth Lapham, of Joshua; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., justice, Oct. 5, 1769.
“ Lydia, and Daniel Lapham, Oct. 5, 1769.
“ Hannah, and Thadeus Williams, Aug. 25, 1774.

Jenckes Dinah, and Oliver Read, Mar. 12, 1775.

- " Stephen, Jr., of North Providence, son of Stephen, and Mary Arnold, of Smithfield, dau. of Joshua; m. by Ichabod Comstock, justice, Nov. 19, 1775.
- " Benjamin, of North Providence, son of Capt. Stephen, and Sarah Arnold, of Smithfield, dau. of Joshua; m. by Hope Angel, justice, Mar. 12, 1780.
- " Jacob, and Martha Mowry; m. by Uriah Alverson, justice, April 22, 1781.
- " Naomi, and Jesse Harris, Nov. 1, 1781.
- " Rachel, and David Harris, Sept. 19, 1782.
- " Stephen, of Jesse, and Anne Sayles, of Gideon; m. by Uriah Alverson, justice, Aug. 5, 1784.
- " Mary, and Jonathan Harris, Oct. 3, 1785.
- " Jesse, of Dr. John, dec., and Abigail Sayles, of Capt. Gideon; m. by Rev. Edward Mitchell, June 28, 1787.
- " Elizabeth, and Simeon Wilkinson, June 10, 1792.
- " Abigail, and Daniel Angel, Jan. 22, 1797.
- " Cynthia, and James Briggs, June 4, 1797.
- " Joshua, of Christopher, of Smithfield, and Susannah Whipple, of Eleazer, of Cumberland; m. by Elisha Olney, justice, Oct. 29, 1798.
- " Amie, and Thomas Arnold, Feb. 8, 1801.
- " Catherine, and Izreal Arnold, Nov. 15, 1802.
- " William, of John, and Mary McIntyre; m. by Thomas Man, justice, July 8, 1804.
- " Stephen, of North Providence, and Ruth Arnold, of Smithfield; m. by Isaac Comstock, justice, Mar. 23, 1818.
- " Sterry, and Abby Charley; m. by Samuel Man, justice, Sept. 2, 1821.
- " Jeremiah, of Rufus, and Anne Ballou, of Dr. Peter; m. by Thomas Man, justice, Mar. 31, 1827.
- " Parlie, and Newell Phetteplace, June 21, 1827.
- " Eliza T., and Benjamin S. Dunwell, May 12, 1841.

- Jenckes Ann Eliza, and Wm. Bainbridge Mowry, Nov. 21, 1844.
- “ George W., of Ephraim, and Mary E. Russell, of Mrs. Frances; m. by Rev. William Verinder, Nov. 24, 1844.
- “ Emily Maria, and Church Holmes, Jan. 25, 1848.
- “ Harriet E., and James E. Sweetzer, Sept. 11, 1849.
- Jennison, John S., of Peter, of Hartford, Conn., and Ruth Bentley, of Gardiner, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, June 5, 1845.
- “ Thomas, of Pawtucket, R. I., and Rebecca Braman, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. B. P. Byram, Jan. 16, 1848.
- “ Silum, and Huldah Woodward; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, April 10, 1848.
- “ Sarah L., and Joseph B. Sheple, Oct. 30, 1848.
- “ Ann A., and James N. Bullock, July 2, 1849.
- Jillson Martha, and Solomon Aldrich, April 30, 1734.
- “ Presilla, and Benjamin Brown, April 12, 1739.
- “ Elizabeth, and Samuel Whipple, Mar. 30, 1740.
- “ Nathaniel, and Sarah Arnold; m. by David Comstock, justice, Mar. or May 14, 1741.
- “ James and Susanna Inman; m. by Wm. Arnold, justice, March 18, 1743-4.
- “ Susannah, and Daniel Sayles, Feb. 11, 1749.
- “ Jonathan, and Chloe Cargill; m. by William Arnold, justice, Feb. 20, 1752.
- “ Mrs. Sally, and William Whipple, June 15, 1830.
- Johnson Nancy, and William Howard, Feb. 20, 1825.
- “ William R., and Hannah G. Fry; m. by Rev. Charles C. Taylor, Sept. 27, 1841.
- “ Balsa Fish, of Upton, Mass., and Sarah J. Gilmore, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. C. C. Taylor, Jan. 26, 1843.
- Jones Sarah, and William Benchley, Dec. 25, 1744.

Jones John, and Mary Smith; m. by Stephen Sly, justice,
Feb. 8, 175-.

" Mary, and Isaac Aldrich, Nov. 2, 1806.

" Mary, and Ebenezer Greene, Oct. 2, 1808.

" Susan W., and Henry W. Phillips, Sept. 4, 1848.

" Mary A., and German P. Thurber, Mar. 5, 1849.

Joslin Abraham, and Naomi Arnold; m. by Thomas Latham,
justice, Mar. 30, 1758.

" Ruth, and Jonathan Buffum, Mar. 20, 1762.

" Thomas, of Smithfield, and Mrs. Sarah Taft of Ux-
bridge; m. by Richard Sayles, justice, Feb. 1, 1767.

Jourdan Phebe M., and Preserved Braley, May 7, 1848.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Jacobs David A., of Adolphus, and Rachel, Oct. 6, 1816.

" Lydia, of Christopher and Hannah, Dec. 8, 1752.

" Joshua, " " Jan. 15, 1754.

" Hannah, " " July 21, 1756.

" Ansilas, " " Feb. 20, 1757.

" Christopher, " " May 17, 1760.

" Adam, " " Nov. 7, 1762.

" Elizabeth, " " Nov. 12, 1764.

" Charles, " " Aug. 7, 1767.

" Amie, " " Sept. 21, 1770.

Jenckes Rufus, of Daniel and Joanna, Mar. 18, 1726.

" Mary, " " Feb. 23, 1728.

" John, " " Nov. 4, 1730.

" Sarah, " " Oct. 9, 1733.

" Phebe, " " Nov. 20, 1735.

" Joanna, " " May 1, 1737.

" Daniel, " " Mar. 28, 1739.

" Rhoda, " " Nov. 13, 1741.

" Rufus, above died July 25, 1741.

" Zerviah, (Glou.) of Thomas and Margaret, May 22, 1745.

" Ishmael, (Sm.) " " April 24, 1748.

Jenckes Ruth, (Sm.) of Thomas and Margaret,	Aug. 26, 1750.
" Jean, " " "	Oct. 7, 1752.
" Jean, " "	d. Feb. 5, 1755.
" Jesse, " "	May 25, 1757.
" Arnold, son of Stephen, of No. Providence,	Ap. 5, 1776.
" Mary, wife of Arnold; b. Smithfield,	Nov. 24, 1772.
" Horace, of Arnold and Mary,	June 30, 1802.
" Lyman, " "	Feb. 24, 1803.
" William, " "	Oct. 1, 1806.
" Adah, " "	April 5, 1810.
" Henry, " "	Jan. 27, 1812.
" Selinda, of Joshua and Susannah,	Feb. 21, 1794.
" Anphillas, " "	Sept. 25, 1800.
" Parley, " "	Jan. 31, 1802.
" Hannah, " "	July 1, 1803.
" Lemuel, died July 10, 1845.	
Joslin Izreal, of Jonas and Martha,	Dec. 13, 1779.

(To be continued.)

Martha Fones, of North Kingstown, Testifieth and saith that she lived with her brother Francis West when his daughter Mary West was born, and she was born the 29th day of June, at evening 1711. Being asked on examination what she knew it by? Answer. That by reason she lived three years in her brother's chamber.

Being asked how long she lived in Swamp Town? Answer. I shall not tell.

Being asked whether she was a widow or not when she lived in her brother's chamber? Answer. She was a widow for my husband James Card left me big with one of my children which was Martha. Farther she saith not.

Sworn to in North Kingstown this 18th day of December, A. D. 1741.

Before me,

BENONI HALL, *Justice.*

A True Copy, Test,

BENONI HALL, *Justice.*

—(From the Sheriff Brown Papers.)

NOTES ON QUIDNESSETT, No. 2.

BY QUIDNESSETT.

THE plat of the territory presented us by the editor of the NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL REGISTER, which we are permitted to exhibit to our readers, is a very exact picture of that part of North Kingstown commonly called "Quidnessett Neck."

There are but few portions of that ancient town that can boast of better farms, or more eligibly situated, than those on the Narragansett Bay and Potowomut River. The Gould's Mt. farm, laying on the bay and Quidnessett harbor, (now known as Allen's harbor) was undoubtedly the first piece of land bought of Maj. Atheton, &c., after the settlement of the Smith's.

Thomas Gould made the first purchase in 1661, as can be shown by a plat now extant. It has been handed down through five generations. It was commenced by him at that date and ended by his grand nephew, Thomas Gould, in 1837; one hundred and seventy-six years to his death. From that purchase to 1666, as many as twenty persons bought on the Bay, Potowomut River, and the "Pequot Path," or "Post Road," as far south as the "Devil's foot."

Thomas Gould became early in life a prominent man in the colony, and was repeatedly elected an assistant or deputy in the Colonial Assembly from Kingstown.

When the General Court met at his house, by adjournment from Pettaquamscut, May 18, 1671, he was elected Conservator of the Peace and sub-tenant. The court was held to engage the people in that locality to adhere to the Crown of England and the Rhode Island Colony. Some were disaffected and clung to Connecticut.

The Smith's held sometimes to one, then the other, and the question who owns the Narragansett country? harassed the

people from 1639 to 1703, when the matter was settled and the Rhode Island Colony was triumphant; and the Narragansett Country comprised, as it does now, Washington county.

Thomas Gould, James Reynolds, George Tibbitts, and some others were arrested and taken to Hartford and confined in prison for adhering to Rhode Island.

They sent a petition to the Colonial Assembly at the May Session, 1677, for instruction, assistance and advice. The Assembly "having seriously considered the matter," "voted unanimously that they would vindicate their cause, and if they suffer in their persons, or estates, this Colony will stand by them, assist them and relieve, by all lawful ways and means."—*E. R. Potter, 197.*

This occurred early in May when seed time was near at hand, and they could not afford to lose it, so they compromised the matter by a promise that they would adhere to Connecticut Colony, and on that ground they were released under an oath to return to their homes in Quidnessett, but that greedy little Colony forbade them yielding to any other power or State.

Thomas Gould was the second son of Jeremiah Gould who came from Dorchester, England, to Newport, R. I., in 1637. He was born about 1623. He was married to a daughter of William Baulston, of Newport, in 1655. They had no children, and he gave his farm to Daniel, Jr., his brother's son, who went to live with his uncle soon after he was married. Daniel married Mary, daughter of Walter and Hannah Clark. They had two sons, Jeremiah and Daniel; Jeremiah inherited the Quidnessett farms, by will. He was a distinguished man—was 24 years in the Colonial Assembly—three times elected speaker of the House—was a justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas—was a very prominent member of the Society of Friends—eighteen years he was clerk of the monthly meeting. Owing to ill-health he was obliged to retire from office two or three years before his death.

For many years in his political life the Friends had full control of the Colonial Government of Rhode Island. He made his will and divided his effects among his numerous family, and departed this life July 7, 1740.

He married Elizabeth Ward, daughter of Thomas Ward, of Newport. They had seven daughters, and one son, Daniel, who married Mary Fry, daughter of Thomas Fry, of Frenchtown, East Greenwich.

Daniel was a very promising young man. He was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1745, and died while in office. He left with his wife one daughter, Mary, who married John Allen, (afterwards Judge Allen), and one son, Thomas, who lived in celibacy, and died in 1836, aged 92 years.

The farm stood in the name of the Goulds 175—in the Goulds and Allens 200 years.

Early it took the name of "Mount Farm" from a large clump of rocks towering 40 or 50 feet above tide water, 5 or 6 rods from the shore, running N. E. and S. W. an eighth of a mile long, and nearly the same in width. Among the rocks grew large trees, walnuts, oaks, locust and cedar, barberries, buckthorn, amasadutrious vine, ivy, and clematis. It formed a lair for cattle to lodge in nights before barns were built.

It was a noted place for clam bakes long before the watering places were thought of in Rhode Island.

The view from the top of the mount upon the Narragansett Bay—its islands, villages and cities are delightful to those who are fond of gazing upon the sublime and the beautiful.

Thomas Gould, 1st, imported the first barberries in this country. He planted and cultivated a hedge about his house. In time the birds spread the seed till all Rhode Island was supplied, and Connecticut as far as the river. Soon after some man in Plymouth, Mass., imported them in the same way, and they have spread extensively in every direction in that State. Many years ago it was believed they were poisonous to rye,

and a law was enacted requiring every farmer to destroy them, but in spite of the law they have lived near a hundred and seventy years on that farm; except at the Mount they have nearly disappeared.

The hawthorn, the buckthorn, and the primbush were imported from England early in the settlement of the country. All of them were grown on the Mt. farm, but the woodman's axe destroyed them long ago.

Thomas Gould built him a log house to begin with, and after a few years he built a frame house, one story high, and as the families increased in numbers, additions were put on one end till the house became one hundred feet long. It was found more convenient to build on the end than above stairs. Daniel Gould enlarged it when his family was increased, and Jeremiah enlarged it when his family was increased, but in 1766 it became untenable and was abandoned. Soon it fell down.

The chimney stood till 1791 or 1792 when it was pulled down. The lime used in the mortar was made of shells from the shore near by, and was very strong. The mortar is seen on the stones in a wall near by to this day.

The Goulds carried on a lucrative trade with Newport from the earliest settlement of Quidnessett; grain, mutton, beef, and poultry, and such other commodities as were demanded from time to time.

Cattle, sheep and horses were introduced as early and as fast as they could be had. Boats of large dimensions were built to accommodate trade between Newport and Quidnessett harbor early in Thomas Gould's day, and he accommodated his neighbors as well as himself.

The north part of this territory was thickly settled by 1666, and in 1671 the Dyers, Eldreds, John, Viall, Lodowick, and Richard Uptide made their appearance.

Viall was of Boston, and married Richard Smith's daughter. He lived in Quidnessett but a short time.

"Seconiquonset Point," a prominent place in the south-east

part of Quidnessett, was changed to "Quonset" by the English. The British ship, Armada, went ashore on the north side of that point in 1780, loaded with supplies for the British army and navy.

There dont appear to have been any Indian name for the N. E. point of Quidnessett unless it was Potowomut, but some years later a name was accidentally made for it that is very quaint and answers every purpose quite as well. "Pojack," or "Poorjack," had its origin with some clam diggers who resorted to that place to get clams, when one of them had an uneasy horse that got loose and set out to swim across the river to Marsh Point on the opposite side. His owner dropped his hoe and ran to catch him while he was floundering in the mud, repeatedly muttering, "Whoa, Poor-Jack." By dint of effort and the help at hand, the poor horse was turned about and got to the shore so badly frightened he never attempted it again.

The word poor was easily changed to Po, and prefixed to Jack, making "Pojack." This name was so called anterior to the Revolutionary war, as Capt. Josiah Gibbs was ordered to march his company around from Warwick Neck to "Pojack Point," meaning Gould's hill, just above the house. That occurred in 1779 when the British were in the Bay.

Spink's rocks, just outside of Allen's harbor, was a rocky place made notable by the capture of William Spencer and John Allen in 1779.

"Calf-pasture," ("Lyon's Tongue,") was another place made famous by the British trading with the Tories and semi-tories of Quidnessett. Capt. Mat. Manchester was one of the latter class.

The words Pawtuxet and Pawtucket in the language of the aborigines, meant "*The Little falls of the water*," and the "*Big falls of the water*;" Narragansett, "*The Summer land*."

THE STORY OF THE TABLETS.

V.

CONTRIBUTED BY JAMES L. SHERMAN, ESQ., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

From the North Burial Ground, Providence.

Sacred to the Memory of
CAPT. NICHOLAS POWER,
who was Born
April the 5th, 1742, O. S.
and departed this Life
January the 26th, 1808.

HARRIET BOWEN IVES
Daughter of
Robert H. and Harriet B. Ives,
Born January 4, 1832.
Died August 28, 1860.

“ Looking for that blessed hope
and that glorious appearing of the great God
and our Saviour Jesus Christ ;
who gave himself for us,
that he might redeem us from all iniquity,
and purify unto himself
a peculiar people,
zealous of good works.”
“ They that be wise shall shine
as the brightness of the firmament,
and they that turn many to righteousness
as the stars forever and ever.”

In Memory of
ROBERT HALE IVES, JUN.
Son of
Robert H. and Hannah B. Ives.
Born April 3, 1837.
Died September 27, 1862.

Whilst serving his Country in the Army
 of the Potomac
 as a Volunteer Staff Officer,
 he fell mortally wounded in the battle
 of Antietam,
 on the seventeenth of September,
 and died ten days after
 at Hagerstown, Maryland.
 As in life he walked humbly before God,
 So "in the confidence of a certain faith,
 in the comfort of a reasonable religious,
 and holy hope,"
 he fell asleep in Jesus with this testimony
 on his lips :
 " All my trust on Thee is stayed,
 All my hope from Thee I bring."
 " For if we believe
 that Jesus died and rose again,
 Even so them also which sleep in Jesus
 will God bring with Him."

———
 HARRIET BOWEN,
 wife of
 Robert Hale Ives.
 Born March 4, 1803.
 Died November 10, 1868.
 Steadfast, unmovable, always abounding
 in the work of the Lord.

———
 I have longed for thy salvation, O Lord.

———
 Thou shall guide me with thy counsel
 and afterwards receive me to glory.

———
 The Lord shall be thine everlasting light and
 the days of thy mourning shall be ended.

Is it well with thee?
Is it well with the child. And she answered
It is well.

ROBERT HALE IVES

Son of
Thomas Poynton and Hope
Ives.

Born September 16, 1798.

Died July 6, 1875

“ Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard,
neither have entered into the heart of man,
the things which God hath prepared
for them that love him.”

In Memory of

MOSES BROWN IVES

Son of

Thomas Poynton and Hope Ives ;

Born in Providence

July 21, 1794.

Died at Potowomut, Warwick,

August 7, 1857.

“ The just shall live by faith.”

THOMAS POYNTON IVES

Only son of

Moses Brown and Anne Allen Ives,

Was born in Providence,

January 17, 1834.

He dedicated himself

To the service of his Country

In the darkest hours

Of its fortunes,

And by efficient and

Gallant conduct

Attained the grade of

Lieutenant Commander

In the Navy of the
United States.

He persevered in the
Fulfilment of duty until the
Restoration of Authority
and peace,

And close a life work out
In the labors of his calling,
November 17, 1865.
At Havre, France.

—
Faithful unto death.

In Memory of the

HON. DAVID HOWELL L. L. D.

He was born in Morris County New Jersey
Jan 1, 1717 O. S. graduated A. B. at Princeton
College: and removed to this State, and became
a Tutor in the College now Brown University
1767. The estimation in which he was held by
his fellow citizens is best evidence by the offices
conferred upon him. Among others that of Delegate
To the Congress of the United States. Judge of the
Supreme Judicial Court of the State. Attorney
General; Attorney for the Rhode Island District
and Judge of the United States for the same
District, which last he held till his death.

He was one of the Commissioners for settling
the Eastern boundary of the United States:
and Fellow of Brown University 51 years.

He was a man of strong mental powers,
great scientific attainments and unyielding
in his opposition to arbitrary power. He
died a firm believer in the Christian religion
July 31, 1824.

[F. COOLEY, Sc.]

The Grave of
The Hon.
NATHANIEL SEARLE, L. L. D.
Who died
On the 19th of Feb. 1832,
In the 59th year of
His Age.

A native of Rhode Island, he became one of
her most distinguished sons.
As a Counsellor & Advocate at the Rhode Island
Bar, he was preeminent for juridical
learning & for perspicacity of judgment, for
convincing logick and for nervous eloquence.
In the Fellowship of Brown University & in the
Legislature of the State, he was for many years
primus inter pares.

As a man, he was beloved for the warmth &
sincerity of his affections, & respected for
his high sense of personal integrity and
his attachments to the interests of Religion,
Philanthropy and Learning, Vale Vis integerime
et carissime.

His children have erected this monument to indicate
the spot where repose the ashes of their Father.

Under this stone are also

The Remains of
MRS. MARY SEARLE,
Wife of
Nathaniel Searle,
Who died by Faith, and
Died in Peace,
on the 7th of March 1832
in her 55th year.

This Monumental Stone
Is briefly commemorative
of the Virtues which adorned the Life
of

MR. JOHN ROGERS, Merchant.

A Native of Newport, R. I.
But more than thirty years a respected
Inhabitant of Providence.

He departed this Life on the 17th Day
of July Anno Domini 1810,
In the 54th Year of his Age.

His Character as a Man, was estimable—

As a Merchant, eminent—

As a Husband, exemplary—

As a Parent, anxiously affectionate.

His Heart beat responsive to the Touch of Fraternal Affection,
And glowed with the purest Emanations of Fervent Friendship,

The Remembrance of his dying Expressions of
Faith and Trust in the Mercy of God.

Through the Merits of the Divine Redeemer,
Is cherished, with pensive Satisfaction,

By his surviving Relatives—

One of whom has caused this frail Memorial to
be erected—

And it is her Consolation to believe that his
Virtues are recorded, with an Angel's Pen,
In Heaven's High Chancery.

ELIZABETH ROGERS,

Widow of

John Rogers,
departed this life

Nov. 29, 1848,
in the 89th year
of her age.

Having lived the life
and died the death of a Christian,

She was called,
in the fullness of years,
to the Christian's reward.

Sacred
to the Memory
of
John Rogers,
Son of
John and Elizabeth Rogers,
With pious resignation and humble confidence
in the exclusive merits of an atoning Saviour,
he surrendered his spirit
to that Almighty Being with whom
are the sublimary bounds of Man,
on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1820.
in the 29th year
of his age.
Man dies to live, and lives to die no more.

HENRY AUGUSTUS ROGERS,
Son of
John & Elizabeth Rodman
Rogers.
Born in Providence,
November 11, 1801.
Died in Paris, France,
January 7, 1869,
In the 68th year
of his age.
"The just man walketh in his integrity."

AN UNFORTUNATE FAMILY.—In the *Newport Mercury*, under date of Jan. 29, 1770, mention is made of a collection for Thomas Allen, of Providence, whose wife and 7 out of 11 children are blind.

A LIST OF THE MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND
DEATHS OF THE TOWN OF RICHMOND,
R. I., 1747 TO 1850.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE EDITOR.

A.

MARRIAGES.

- Adams Mary, and Nathan Lewis, Dec. 16, 1756.
 " Anna, and Andrew Nichols, June 14, 1764.
 " Thomas, and Abigail Larkin, b. of R.; m. by Edward
 Perry, J. P., July 10, 1746.
 " Patience, and Thomas Webster, Nov. 17, 1765.
 " Sarah, and Jedediah Collins, Nov. 29, 1767.
 Albro Alice, and Joseph Tefft, Jun., May 22, 1771.
 " Martha, and Noah Wilcox, Nov. 15, 1789.
 Alexander Esther Ann, and John Allen, Sept. 11, 1848.
 (N. B. Another entry says L.)
 Allen John, and Esther Ann Alexander (or L.); m. by Rev.
 Chris. C. Lewis, Sept. 11, 1848.
 Austin Joseph, of R., and Abigail Rogers; m. by Stephen
 Richmond, J. P., Aug. 26, 1750.
 " Dinah, and Thomas Rogers, Sept. 7, 1755.
 " Daniel, and Anna Barber; m. by Samuel Tefft, J. P.,
 April 22, 1757.
 " Joseph, and Mary Rogers (widow); m. by Thomas
 Tefft, J. P., Dec. 8, 1777.
 " Elizabeth, and James Griffeth, March 25, 1779.
 " Elizabeth, and Clarke Calhoone, Sept. 29, 1847.
 Aylesworth Alec, and Moses Clarke, Nov. 18, 1773.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

A.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Adams Ezekiel, of Thomas and Mary, | Aug. 24, 1734. |
| " Martha, " " | May 29, 1737. |
| " Mary, " " | Sept. 13, 1739. |

Adams Thomas, of	Thomas and Mary,	Sept. 24, 1742.
" Sarah,	" "	Feb. 11, 1745.
" Stephen,	" "	July 16, 1747.
" Hannah,	" "	April 15, 1750.

MARRIAGES.

B.

Babcock Jane, and Izreal Lewis, about 1696.

" Elisha, and Elizabeth——; m. by John Hill, J. P.,
July 4, 1744.

" Elizabeth, and Richard Dye, May 4, 1752.

" Susanna, and John Warden, Jan. 1, 1769.

" Eunice, and Nathaniel Clarke, March 6, 1771.

" Thankful, and Caleb Barber, July 19, 1781.

" Sarah G., and Sanford W. Foster, April 7, 1839.

" Sarah P., and Stephen Bates, April 21, 1845.

" Harriet N., and Albert H. Russell, Aug. 25, 1845.

" Frances A., and Asa F. Noyes, Dec. 1, 1850.

" Ruth, and Richard Chappell, March 12, 1848.

Bailey Richard, and Abigail Woodmansee, both of W.; m. by
George Babcock, J. P., April 25, 1729.

" Abigail, and John Sunderland, March 2, 1748-9.

" Mary, and Thomas Lewis, Sept. 1, 1748.

" Sarah, and Jonathan Irish, Jan. 27, 1757.

" Richard, Jun., and Judeth Clarke, both of R.; m. by
Thomas Lillibridge, J. P., April 8, 1762.

" Anne, and William Sheldon, June 7, 1767.

" Hannah, and Ezekiel James, Jan. 3, 1768.

" Major Richard, and Mrs. Judeth Card, both of R.; m.
by Edward Perry, J. P., Jan. 7, 1768.

" Clarke, of Richard, of R., and Sarah James, of John,
of E.; m. by Edward Perry, J. P., March 19, 1772.

Baker Susannah, and Thomas Stanton, Dec. 10, 1761.

" Mercy, and George Holloway, Dec. 5, 1762.

" Solomon, now residing in R., and Lydia Kenyon, of
David, Jun., of R.; m. by Edward Perry, J. P.,
Feb. 4, 1770.

- Barber Bridget, and Thomas Clarke, Dec. 17, 1732.
- " Susannah, and David Potter, Jan. 5, 1748-9.
- " Nathaniel, and Charity Rathbun, both of Exeter; m. by Samuel Tefft, J. P., March 8, 1753.
- " Edward, and Charity Briggs, both of R.; m. by Samuel Tefft, J. P., Nov. 11, 1754.
- " Caleb, and Elizabeth Niles, both of R.; m. by Stephen Richmond, J. P., Jan. 26, 1755.
- " Anna, and Daniel Austin, April 22, 1757.
- " Dinah, and Joseph Enos, Jan. 21, 1759.
- " Samuel, Jun., and Elizabeth Kenyon, both of R.; m. by Edward Perry, J. P., April 26, 1759.
- " Moses, and Abigail Niles, both of R.; m. by Edward Perry, J. P., Dec. 27, 1759.
- " Desire, and David Nichols, Jun., Jan. 23, 1760.
- " Amie, and Benedict Kenyon, May 29, 1760.
- " Mary, and Gideon Dickinson, Dec. 4, 1760.
- " Benjamin, of Kingston, and Desire Moon, of Exeter; m. by Stephen Richmond, J. P., May 28, 1761.
- " Joshua, and Mary Barber, both of R.; m. by Edward Perry, J. P., May 17, 1764.
- " Mary, and Joshua Barber, May 17, 1764.
- " Lydia, and Thomas Tefft, Dec. 10, 1772.
- " Benjamin, of Ezekiel, and Susannah Boss, of Peter, both of R.; m. by Thomas Tefft, J. P., Nov. 25, 1778.
- " Caleb, of Samuel, of R., and Thankful Babcock, of Samuel, of Westerly; m. by Elder John Pendleton, July 19, 1781.
- " Sarah, and Taber Tefft, Jan. 25, 1782.
- " Samuel, of R., son of Benjamin, and Thankful Kenyon, of William, of R.; m. by Simeon Clarke, J. P., Dec. 27, 1782.
- " Benjamin, of Caleb, and Sarah Tefft, of Joseph, both of R.; m. by Elder Charles Boss, Oct. 16, 1785.
- " Mary, and Mosheir Webster, Feb. 12, 1789.

Barber Charity, and John Kenyon, May 1, 1808.

“ Deborah, and Gideon H. Hoxsie, Jun., Feb. 11, 1810.

“ Joanna, and Job Reynolds, Feb. 17, 1811.

“ Elizabeth, and Wells Reynolds, May 26, 1811.

“ Peter, and Lucy Potter, both of R.; m. by Elder Phineas Palmer, Feb. 13, 1814.

“ Edward, of Exeter, and Dianna Wilcox, of R.; m. by Elder Phineas Palmer, April 24, 1817.

“ Archibald, of Caleb, and Nancy Card, of Enoch; m. by Elder Matthew Stillman, Oct. 18, 1821.

“ Joseph T., of Edward, and Nancy James, of Thomas; m. by Elder Peleg Peckham, Jan. 27, 1825.

“ John, of Samuel, dec., and Sarah Tefft, of Thomas; m. by Elder Gersham Palmer, Feb. 2, 1826.

“ Mrs. Waitey, and Corey Kenyon, June 1, 1828.

“ Chloe, and Willett R. Lillibridge, May 13, 1832.

“ Thomas T., of Hopkinton, and Mrs. Angelina P. Richmond, of R.; m. by Rev. David Avery, July 10, 1843.

“ John A., of Rhoda, of South Kingstown, and Deborah Edward, of R.; m. by Elder Daniel Slocum, Nov. 5, 1846.

“ Jesse C., of Benjamin, and Sarah Tiftt, of Silas; m. by Elder E. J. Locke, Dec. 27, 1847.

“ Peleg, and Mary Boss; m. by Elder Steadman Kenyon, March 18, 1849.

Bassett William, and Mary Closson, both of Charlestown; m. by Stephen Richmond, J. P., April 12, 1752.

Bates Sarah, and Stephen Wilcox, April 24, 1763.

“ Stephen, of Exeter, son of Lewis, and Sarah P. Babcock, of Simeon, of R.; m. by Rev. J. P. Burbank, April 21, 1845.

Bentley John, of R., and Mary Cottrell, of Westerly; m. by Samuel Tefft, J. P., Dec. 21, 1749.

“ William, and Abigail Milleman, both of R.; m. by Elisha Babcock, J. P., April 21, 1754.

“ William, and Elizabeth Enos, both of R.; m. by Jos. Woodmansee, J. P., April 1, 1778.

- Bicknell Louisa H., and Elias T. Burdick, Sept. 8, 1846.
- Bitgood John, Jun., of Stonington, Conn., son of John, and Lydia Mitchell, of R., dau. of Elisha, late of North Kingstown; m. by Thomas Tefft, J. P., Dec. 23, 1779.
- Boss Martha, and Peregrine Fry, Sept. 14, 1760.
- “ Joseph, and Content Peterson, both of R.; m. by Edward Perry, J. P., Oct. 27, 1757.
- “ Charles, of R., and Ruth Tripp, of Exeter; m. by Elder Solomon Sprague, Feb. 9, 1775.
- “ Charles, and Mary Webster, both of R.; at Exeter m. by Elder Solomon Sprague, April 16, 1778.
- “ Susannah, and Benjamin Barber, Nov. 25, 1778.
- “ Martha, and David Gardiner, Nov. 26, 1812.
- “ Eliza, and Abner N. Woodmansee, Feb. 14, 1839.
- “ Mary, and Peleg Barber, March 18, 1849.
- Braman Mary, and Matthew Potter, Sept. 8, 1796.
- Briggs Charity, and Edward Barber, Nov. 11, 1754.
- “ Precilla, and Giles Kenyon, Jan. 3, 1760.
- “ Sarah, and Thomas Wilbour, Jan. 21, 1847.
- Browning Joanna, and Thomas Reynolds, Oct. 5, 1825.
- Brown Elizabeth, and Jonathan Maxson, Jan. 6, 1791.
- Burdiet Amos, of Stonington, Conn., and Elizabeth, Nichols, of R.; m. by Edward Perry, J. P., Feb. 4, 1761.
- “ Stephen, and Mrs. Elizabeth Eldred; m. by Elder Weeden Barber, Jun., Oct. 17, 1839.
- “ George F., of Charlestown, and Mrs. Mary James, of R.; m. by Elder Thomas Tillinghast, Aug. 16, 1842.
- “ Reuben, of Hopkinton, and Mrs. Hannah E. Cooke, of R.; m. by Elder Weeden Barber, Jun., Dec. 4, 1842.
- “ Elias T., and Louisa A. Bicknell, both of Hopkinton; m. by Elder Chas. C. Lewis, Sept. 8, 1846.
- “ Lydia P., and Nelson M. Pearce, Oct. 13, 1847.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

B.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Babcock Elisha, | May 18, 1718. |
| “ Elizabeth, his wife, | Nov. 3, 1719. |

Babcock	Simeon, of Elisha and Elizabeth,	May 31, 1745.
"	Eunice, " "	July 28, 1746.
"	Elizabeth, " "	Sept. 23, 1747.
"	Elisha, " "	Dec. 17, 1748.
"	Alice, " "	May 29, 1750.
"	Sarah, " "	April 25, 1752.
"	Susannah, " "	Feb. 1, 1754.
"	Deliverance, " "	May 9, 1755.
"	Phebe, of Jesse,	Dec. 3, 1785.
"	Jesse, " "	April 7, 1787.
"	Anne, " "	Feb. 13, 1789.
"	Elizabeth, " "	March 23, 1791.
"	George, " "	May 30, 1793.
"	Joseph, " "	June 7, 1795.
"	Mary, " "	May 14, 1797.
"	David, " "	Sept. 26, 1799.
Bailey	Mary, of Richard and Abigail,	Dec. 18, 1729.
"	Abigail, " "	Jan. 16, 1731-2.
"	Elizabeth, " "	April 29, 1734.
"	Sarah, " "	Dec. 13, 1736.
"	Samuel, " "	May 26, 1739.
"	Richard, " "	May 29, 1741.
"	William, " "	May 12, 1743.
"	William, " "	d. May 26, 1757.
"	Smith, " "	Oct. 18, 1745.
"	Hannah, " "	Jan. 13, 1747-8.
"	Clarke, " "	Jan. 19, 1750-1.
"	William, of Richard, Jr., and Judeth,	July 11, 1762.
"	Abigail, " "	Aug. 26, 1765.
"	Bridget, " "	June 24, 1768.
Baker	Susannah, of Samuel and Ann,	Dec. 19, 1727.
"	Edward, " "	Nov. 17, 1731.
"	Moses, " "	April 10, 1734.
"	Samuel, " "	Jan. 7, 1737.
"	Hannah, " "	July 24, 1739.
"	Amie, " "	Nov. 28, 1742.

Baker Merabah, of Samuel and Ann,	Nov. 24, 1747.
Barber Benjamin, of Caleb and Elizabeth,	May 25, 1756.
" Sarah, " "	April 17, 1762.
" Caleb, " "	Nov. 25, 1764.
" Mary, " "	Dec. 3, 1772
" Joshua, of Ezekiel and Hannah,	Dec. 6, 1739.
" Ezekiel, " "	Oct. 22, 1742.
" Hannah, " "	Sept. 9, 1747.
" Desire, " "	March 20, 1745-6.
" Elizabeth, " "	Oct. 13, 1751.
" Benjamin, " "	Feb. 7, 1755.
" Susannah, " "	Aug. 15, 1758.
" Mary, " "	June 28, 1761.
" Mary, of Benjamin and Sarah,	May 11, 1747.
" Anne, " "	Sept. 15, 1749.
" Lydia, " "	Feb. 17, 1751.
" Peace, of Samuel, Jun., and Elizabeth,	Aug. 18, 1760.
" Patience, " "	Oct. 27, 1764.
" Samuel, of Benjamin and Desire,	May 1, 1762.
" Benjamin, " "	June 10, 1764.
" Albro, " "	March 9, 1767.
" Sarah, " "	June 10, 1770.
" Desire, " "	Aug. 2, 1772.
" Jared, of Caleb, Jun., and Joanna,	July 16, 1788.
" Deborah, " "	March 6, 1790.
" Elizabeth, " "	Sept. 22, 1791.
" Joanna, " "	July 8, 1793.
" Caleb, of Benjamin (of Caleb) and Sarah,	May 21, 1796.
" Thankful, " " "	March 16, 1799.
" Benjamin, " " "	May 31, 1801.
Bentley James, of William and Bathsheba,	June 6, 1739.
" Greene, " "	March 23, 1741.
" Benjamin, " "	June 20, 1758.
" Benedict, of John and Elizabeth,	Jan. 1, 1741.
" Gardiner, " "	Oct. 1, 1744.
" Susanna, " "	Jan. 1, 1750.

Bentley Lucy, of John and Elizabeth,	Nov. 15, 1752.
" Niles, " "	Dec. 6, 1754.
" William, " "	Feb. 16, 1757.
" Sarah, of William and Abigail,	Feb. 5, 1755.
" Thomas, " "	May 5, 1757.
" Elisha, " "	Oct. 21, 1759.
" Anna, " "	July 26, 1762.

**DEDICATION OF THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
MONUMENT AT RIVERSIDE CEMETERY,
SOUTH KINGSTOWN, R. I.,
JUNE 10, 1886.**

THE soldiers and sailors monument, erected at Riverside Cemetery, Wakefield, was dedicated by the State Department, Grand Army of the Republic, in the presence of a large number of prominent State and towns people. Sedgwick Post, No. 7, and friends had determined to make the occasion one which its importance demanded, and their efforts were crowned with the highest success. It was announced that the home and visiting Posts would form in line at the Peacedale depot at 10.30 o'clock. Business was generally suspended, and long before the hour arrived Depot square was blocked with people and carriages. The State Department officers and visiting Posts arrived on the 10 o'clock train, and the line was at once formed in the following order:

THE LINE.

Policeman Wilcox, Whaley and Champlin.
Roger Williams Band, 18 pieces—Prof. James Carpenter, leader.
Sedgwick Post, No. 7, Captain W. M. Prouty, Commander; 44 men.
Department Commander General Theodore A. Barton and Staff; Senior Vice Commander Benj. L. Hall, Junior Vice Commander Gideon Spencer, Acting Assistant Adjutant General George Edward Allen.

Past Commanders: General Rogers, General Rhodes, A. K. McMahon, Cory, Brayton, Arnold and Chase.

Continental Drum Corps, escorting Prescott Corps, No. 1, James Fairbrother Commander; 22 men.

Burnside Post, with drums, Levi J. Cornell, Commander; 24 men.

Captain Isaac D. Kenyon Camp, S. O. V.; 12 members.

Charles C. Baker Post, No. 16, George T. Cranston, Commander; 6 men.

Slocum Post, No. 10, C. Henry Alexander, Commander; 50 men.

Carriage containing Governor Wetmore, the Hon. R. Hazard, Orator of the Day, the Rev. Fred. Denison, Poet of the Day.

Carriages containing invited guests and citizens of the town.

The march was taken up via Columbia street for the Wakefield Baptist Church, where a large audience was already in waiting. Admission was obtained by ticket only, yet the church was filled to overflowing and many were unable to gain entrance, so great was the pressure.

EXERCISES AT THE CHURCH.

The exercises at the church were very impressive. Seated on the platform were D. M. C. Stedman, Esq., President of the day, the Hon. R. Hazard, the Rev. F. Denison, Governor Wetmore, ex-Governor Littlefield, State Auditor Cross, ex-Mayor Hayward, ex-Mayor Barstow, General Rogers, Major B. B. Hammond, Captain George N. Bliss, and other prominent gentlemen of Providence, the Hon. N. F. Dixon, Senators Watson of Jamestown, Greene of Richmond, Senator Lamphear and Representative Curtis of South Kingstown, and other members of the Legislature. The clergy were represented by the Rev. Messrs. Emerson, Snow, Tindall, Duryea and Watson. Many prominent gentlemen of the town were also seated on the platform. After an invocation by the Rev. Mr. Tindall, rector of St. Peter's by the Sea, a choir of nearly sixty voices sang the hymn beginning, "O God beneath Thy guiding hand." Mr. John Morgan was leader of the choir and Mrs. George Kroener, organist. Professor James Carpenter accompanied on the cornet. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Theodore S. Snow, and the choir rendered Keller's American Hymn, "Angel of peace."

The Hon. R. Hazard was then introduced as orator of the day, and spoke as follows :

THE HON. ROWLAND HAZARD'S ORATION.

Fellow Townsmen and Friends :

We meet here to-day to perform a solemn duty. We are to dedicate a monument to the memory of the brave men, who, in the hour of peril, laid down their lives that the nation might live.

Twenty-five years have rolled away since these brave men obeyed the call to arms which then rang through the land. Time, the great Healer, has assuaged the wounds and softened the animosities of that cruel strife. Little by little the broken bands have been knit together, until the Union of the North and the South, which was sought to be destroyed, is firmer than ever, and is daily strengthened with new ties. The doctrine of the indivisibility of our Nation was maintained by the outpouring of the blood of our best and bravest ; but as after the carnage of battle the snows of winter and the rains of summer obliterate the traces of conflict, and the grass grows green and the wild flowers lift their innocent heads above the graves of the fallen, so now, after those dark years of strife, the flowers of peace, and prosperity and friendship bloom again.

Let us rejoice that this is so. Let there be no word spoken, no thought conceived, which shall be discordant with this increasing harmony. But rather, as we are met here, to reverently raise this stone to the memory of our honored dead, let us pray that henceforth and forever, there may be no cause of strife, that jealousies may be banished from amongst us, that there may be no North, no South, no East, no West, but one united, just and happy nation, all of whose citizens shall be as brothers.

But our duty to-day is clear. The generation which fought through the war is passing away. One by one the great names with which we have been familiar are added to the roll of those who have gone to join the majority. It is not long since our own Burnside, whom all loved, departed. A statue is soon to be erected to his memory, and the flowers lie fresh upon his grave. The past twelve months have been noted for the deaths of

prominent men. Seymour, Hancock, McClellan, Hendricks, Grant, have all died since the last spring. The presidents, presidential candidates, and cabinet officers of the war time are nearly all dead. The death roll contains the names of Buchanan, Fillmore, Lincoln, Douglas, Breckenridge, Bell, McClellan, Seymour, Greely, Garfield, Hancock, Seward, Chase, Stanton. The great leaders in Congress, Sumner, Wilson, Fessenden, Wade, Morton, Hendricks, Stevens, Colfax, have also gone, and the whole generation is quietly following their leaders across the narrow boundary between life and death. A new generation is coming upon the stage of action. Its representatives are here to day. Many in this audience were not born when our soldiers went forth to battle. The story of the war, to you my younger hearers, is as a tale that is told. Standing on the threshold of life you look eagerly forward to the future. It is fitting that the older generation before it yields its place should ask you to cast your eyes back upon the past, and should bear testimony to the deeds of worth which it has witnessed. We, therefore, who belong to the generation so soon to perish, record here the names of these brave men. They died for their country. We tell the story of their self-sacrifice to our children, and to our children's children, and we erect this monument that the memory of their deeds may not pass away.

Turn back with me the pages of memory to the spring of 1861. The conflict had been preparing for years. It had been foreseen by statesmen, and had been prophesied with precision by at least one great political economist. From the nature of things the slave power of the South could not exist in harmony with the free labor of the North. Compromise delayed collision, but the storm gathered strength with every delay. At last, with the unexpected suddenness of events long watched for, it burst in fury. We remember the thrill with which every heart vibrated when on the 19th of April, 1861, the news that Fort Sumpter had been fired upon flashed through the land. We remember the looks of stern resolve with which neighbor told to neighbor the details of that assault on the national flag. In every city and town and hamlet the drums beat and the bugles called to arms. Companies were formed, drill masters were found, and everywhere every man,

and every boy began to learn the infantry drill. Through our quiet valley, along this winding stream, the companies marched in the pleasant evenings of the springtime. The moonlight glistened on musket and bayonet, and the measured tread of armed men, with drums and martial music, woke unwonted echoes among our quiet hills. Those echoes have died away, but their memory lingers still in many a heart. Many of you will recall as I speak some certain place; some certain night when you saw in the evening light the form of one dear to you whose name is now inscribed on this monument. Perhaps you drilled by his side, heard the same word of command from the lips of the commander, whose name also you read here. You will remember how your friend went forth in the flush of health and strength, how nobly he discharged his duty; how his life-blood was poured forth and how you grieved when he was stricken down. A flood of hallowed memories crowd in upon you. Such memories are most precious, and this monument will serve a good and true purpose by thus recalling them to him who stands before it. Whoever in coming years shall look upon this stone in thoughtful mood, and shall read this roll of names, can also hear, mingled with the echoes of that first drum beat, the roar of battle, the thunder of cannon, and the crash of the deadly charge. And after the battle—ah! my friends, I have no heart to describe that scene—the torn and bloody field, the moans of the wounded, the ghastly pallor of the dead, the tears of the widows, the sisters, the mothers—I dare not dwell upon the picture. I must not needlessly harrow your feelings. This monument with silent eloquence will tell the story in language which each beholder can best interpret. Each will translate it in his heart.

But while the monument we dedicate will thus recall to each one who looks upon it the details of the war with which he is most familiar, it has an especial tale to tell of the part played by South Kingstown in that time of peril.

Here are sixty-four names inscribed on this stone. They are the names of sixty four men who went from this town and who perished in the war. The whole number of enlisted soldiers from our town was two hundred and fifty. There were two full companies. The first was Company E, Captain Isaac P. Rodman,

mustered in and attached to the Second Rhode Island Regiment June 6th, 1861. The second was Company G, Captain Rowland G. Rodman, mustered in and attached to the Seventh Regiment, Rhode Island volunteers, September 6th, 1862. Besides these two full companies there were scattered men attached to other companies and regiments, so that the total number who went from South Kingstown was, as I have said, two hundred and fifty. Out of this number sixty-four, more than one quarter, laid down their lives. We have now living in the town about one hundred who returned when the war was over. Of the remainder some have died from natural causes, and others are living in other places.

When we consider that in 1861 the population of South Kingstown was less than five thousand, this record is seen to be remarkable. By the census of 1860 our town numbered four thousand seven hundred and seventeen. The yearly increase had been small, and four thousand eight hundred is a liberal estimate for the population in 1861 and 1862. If we take the ratio of one in five, the whole number of voters would be less than one thousand. The actual voting lists show about eleven hundred. If we deduct from this number the number of those who from age or infirmity were not liable to military duty, we shall find that in 1861 South Kingstown had between 500 and 700 inhabitants capable of bearing arms. The record then stands that South Kingstown furnished to the armies of the Union a number of men equal to over one-third, and not far from one-half of her entire arms-bearing population. Her sons bore well their part in the hardest-fought battles of the war. Of the whole number of enlisted men, one-quarter sacrificed their lives in their country's service.

We make no invidious comparisons with other towns, or with other communities, but we say that this record is a most honorable record, we point to it with pride.

We have further cause for pride. You will notice that the names upon this stone are without arrangement, or order, and without specification of rank. Each one gave his life. We honor each. On the plane of self-sacrifice all stand equal. But as citizens of this town we have a right to take pride and pleas-

ure in the special honors won by our fellow townsmen. I should fail in my duty here to-day did I not point out that on this roll of honor is the name of one who in less than a year from the time he was mustered into the service of the United States, by his bravery and courage, by his coolness in time of danger, by his fortitude in trial, and by his skill in command, earned, and was awarded, the rank of Brigadier General. I refer, as you all know, to General Isaac P. Rodman. In April, 1862, he received this promotion for meritorious conduct in the field. In September of the same year he was mortally wounded in the hard fought battle of Antietam.

While we sorrow at this sudden close of his brilliant career, we cannot but feel a pride in the honors he attained. They were not given by favor, but they were earned by severe application, and by strict attention to duty. They are truly an honorable heirloom for his children, and they reflect honor upon this his native town.

I forbear to read the remainder of this long roll. They were all brave men; they all died for their country. Reverently we inscribe their names upon this imperishable stone, and we hand down their memory as a precious inheritance to our posterity.

While we thus honor the dead, we do not forget the living. We have present here to-day a goodly number of men, equally brave, equally deserving of honor with those who fell in battle. They answered their country's call; they fought through the war. They bear honorable scars received in their country's service. They proved their fortitude not only on the field but in the camp; some of them in Rebel prisons, and all of them in those dark hours of waiting and suspense when the enemies of the Republic confidently predicted its overthrow and foreign nations looked on askance, expecting the catastrophe. This catastrophe was prevented by the courage, the endurance, the indomitable energy of these our soldiers, comrades of the dead. And when the war was over, these gallant men laid aside their arms, returned to their homes, and took up again the arts of peace. They showed to the world a spectacle rarely seen, and which excited the wonder of Christendom. A great and victorious army committed no excesses. It did not abuse its power. When its

work was done it disbanded quietly. The brave soldier in war, became the law-abiding citizen in peace.

To these brave men, comrades of the fallen, we accord the post of honor to-day. We unite with them in raising this stone to the memory of their companions in arms.

One word as to the means by which this monument has been erected. The necessary funds have been raised by private subscriptions. They have been collected little by little, mainly through the efforts of one man. You all know him. He has long been honored in this community. He serves you here as President of the day. For years he has worked steadily to accomplish the result we witness. In time of discouragement he has not faltered, but has pressed on to success. He has prepared a handsome volume, in which are inscribed the names of the soldiers and the names of the contributors to the monument fund. To this record will be added an account of the proceedings to-day, and then the volume will be deposited with the records of the town, to become a part of our history. Our hearty thanks are due to this gentleman for concentrating public feeling, and giving it this means of expression. I am permitted to say that his hand will unveil the monument for which he has so long labored.

This monument is one of many thousands erected for the same purpose, which are to be found scattered all over our land. They stand sometimes in the shaded parks, or in the busy streets of cities; but their most appropriate place is in the quiet country, among the homes whence the soldiers sallied forth. Each monument has its own peculiar story for its own neighborhood. The names with which it is inscribed, and the reminiscences it awakens touch more nearly the hearts of friends and relatives. But besides this local and personal interest, all these monuments have one national significance. They tell of the great conflict. They tell of the triumph of the ideas of freedom and of unity. And there is no fact to which they bear witness of greater importance than the fact that the United States is henceforth and forever a nation. Allow me for a few moments to dwell upon the meaning of this fact.

With the progress of government by the people the idea of the

nation has become somewhat complex. Formerly it was very simple. The King was the head and leader. To him the nobles vowed allegiance. Each noble in turn had his train of followers, who were again subdivided down to the individual families. There was thus a continuous chain binding all together from the highest to the lowest. This chain was loyalty. It implied faithful, devoted service, rendered from a sense of love and duty. The nobles were loyal to their King. The followers of the nobles were loyal to them, and through them to the King also. The person of the King was sacred; what he said was law; so that the nation was centred in him. Through this power of loyalty the King wielded the nation at his will. If he were a good King he used his power for the good of his people, thereby increasing their affection and loyalty, and making still stronger the force which bound the nation together. If he were a bad King he abused his powers, loyalty died out, the nation crumbled. But so long as the nation existed its underlying idea was that of a people working for a common purpose under the direction of one will.

Now in the progress of human society we have passed the age of kings. We have no ruler to whose person we may be loyal, and to whose will we may bow. But there is still something in the idea of the Nation which should command our loyalty. The relations are not so simple, but for that reason we should study them carefully and grasp them firmly.

That loyalty has not died out among us is proved by the tremendous argument of the war. The simple fact that the national life was in danger brought armies to the rescue.

The nation then still has for us a real existence. It is still a people having a common purpose, and its purpose is to establish peace, order and justice. It proposes to do this not by the will of one man, but the will of the whole people. We have agreed that "man has been endowed by his Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." We have established a Government by the people to secure to each individual these rights, and to protect each from the encroachment of others. It is in these ideas that the nation finds its common purpose, and it is to these ideas that every citizen must be loyal.

But there is something beyond this. The true idea of the nation is not merely the securing of the rights and liberties of the individual. The nation exists as a whole. It is a distinct entity. It acts, and what it does reflects upon its glory or shame. It is true that the act of the nation is determined by the combined will of the individual citizens. But it is also true that the resultant of such combination is a new creation. It has characteristics of its own. Just as the planet, acted on by the countless forces of the solar system, wheels through its majestic curve with variations and perturbations which the astronomer can trace, so to the eye of the statesman the course of the nation can be mapped out. Its characteristics, while new and peculiar to itself, are determined by forces which can be studied and known.

It is our duty then to take careful account of such of these forces as are within our own control. We should keep ever before us the idea of the nation in its highest sense—a people filled with one purpose, and that purpose to do right, crowned with freedom, but freedom regulated by law, dealing with justice and equity, and governed not by the narrow spirit of selfishness, but by the generous spirit of brotherly love. We must each feel the responsibility which rests upon every one of us to uphold this ideal. Our act, or our will, has *some* influence on the course of the nation. How great or how little it may be we cannot tell. We *can* tell if it is exerted in the right direction. For *that* we shall be held accountable. We are bound by the most sacred obligations to see to it that no act of ours shall cause the nation to swerve by a hair's breadth from the course of honor.

I have suggested to you how, in the lapse of time, we have changed from the leadership of kings to the leadership of ideas. I do not mean to say that we no longer have personal leaders. The instinct of leadership is one which will never die out. We delight to follow where a man whom we respect, and honor, and love, leads. But now the leader must be the representative and the exponent of an idea. The idea which he represents is the essential thing. The moment he is false to his idea, or ceases to truly represent it, his leadership ends. Ideas are now the true leaders.

In other fields similar changes have taken place. The brave men

to whose memory we rear this monument died in resisting a physical attack upon the nation. As history repeats itself, it is unsafe to say that such an attack will never be made again. But so far as human foresight can extend, it seems now very improbable. On the other hand, there are foes to the nation which are marshaling their forces and preparing their attack in the realm of ideas. The teachings of Communism are spreading discontent among our people and threatening to undermine our institutions. Theories of society brought forth under the repression of old world tyranny, and distorted from their birth, do not cease to be hideous when transplanted to our freer air. Dissension is sown between those natural allies and friends, labor and capital. The false idea is taught that the capitalist is the enemy of the laborer. Strife is stirred up, actual assaults are made by labor upon capital. The net results of such assaults are immense loss, great suffering and cruel heartburnings.

The retaliation of wealth in controlling by bribery the ballot box, in influencing courts, and in purchasing legislation is wholly indefensible, and is even more alarming. The result of such retaliation is not mere material loss and physical suffering. It saps the foundation of virtue. It inaugurates a decay which, in the end, must be fatal to the State.

That these dangers are not imaginary the events of the last few months, the wide-spread strikes of labor, the preaching of anarchy, the outbreaks against law, the unrest and agitation of the community amply prove. The ideas which are dominant are wrong. Under their leadership the nation seems plunging forward to its ruin. The country is in peril. There is need of volunteers to face this danger, as there was need when the first shot was fired upon Sumter.

Where is the army that shall answer this new call to arms? What are the weapons which it will bring to the contest? My friends, I firmly believe that there is no weapon with which to meet wrong, but right. There is no army which can be of service except an army of Christian people, not intent on instructing others, but exemplifying in their lives and conduct the teachings of Him who laid down His life for us. The only hope for us is in Christianity. The revelation which Jesus Christ made to the

world was a revelation of the power of love. It is this power which alone is able to face the hideous array now before us. The battle must be fought under the banner of the cross. Whether its issue shall be victory or defeat will depend upon whether we are good and faithful soldiers; whether we are filled and pervaded with the principles, the teachings, the ideas of our great leader.

In the providence of God nations have been purged of their sins, have been pruned and chastened into a new and better life by wars. He has caused the "wrath of man to praise Him, the remainder of wrath hath he restrained." By the War of the Rebellion the curse of slavery was taken away and the nation was established on a firm and sure foundation. May it also prove true that the virtue of the people has been strengthened. This virtue shone forth then most nobly in a patriotic devotion. May it now rise equal to the emergency and with a devotion of a yet higher order may it win the victory under the Divine guidance.

Inspired by these feelings we dedicate to-day this monument to the memory of brave men. We inscribe upon its face the names of patriots who died for their country. A few days ago we decorated their graves with flowers. It is a pleasing custom; let it not be discontinued. But as with each successive season we pluck the fresh flowers, and lay them lovingly on the honored graves, let the blossoms of Faith and Hope bloom anew in our hearts. So shall we honor the dead, and win a step upward in the path of life. This monument will not take the place of such loving tribute. But hewn out of the enduring granite it will proclaim to all the world that these men died for their country and it will say to our children here present and to the generations yet unborn that we honor the virtues of bravery, of self-sacrifice, and of patriotism. It will suggest to the thoughtful beholder that in these virtues of the individual are bound up the welfare and safety of the nation. The freedom of the citizen, and his intelligence are things to be desired, to be striven for, but the one essential is his virtue. Without this the nation dies.

May the monument we dedicate to-day, along with the sacred memories of the heroic dead, carry down this lesson to remotest generations.

And now, to you, members of the Sedgwick Post, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, we commend the conclusion of these ceremonies. Into your hands will be given up the monument which has been prepared, and we surrender to you the pleasing task of unveiling it to the sympathetic gaze of this assemblage, and of dedicating it for all time to the memory of your departed comrades.

The address was received with the closest attention by the audience, who manifested their appreciation by hearty applause at the close.

The part song, "How Sleep the Brave," was then feelingly rendered by the young voices of the choir.

The Department Chaplain, the Rev. Frederic Denison, was then introduced, and read the following poem :

TO FREEDOM'S MARTYRS.

BY REV. F. DENISON.

For dedication of monument in Wakefield, R. I., June 10, 1886.

I.

To Freedom's Martyrs be our tribute paid.
The truly brave are those who live above
Their feebler selves, of nobler pattern made,
To vindicate the kingliness of love
To fellowmen and to their native land,
Proof of the high affinities of souls,
Loyal to lofty truths that godlike stand
Pointing our mortal lives to lustrous goals.

II.

A good man he, who moral courage hath
To slay internal foes that seek his life;
But nobler far he who confronts the wrath
And power of steel-clad public foes in strife,
Who loves the true as life's supremest end,
Who holds the right weighed in the scales of God,
Who free goes forth his country to defend
And seal his patriot purpose with his blood.

III.

For such, with ready, grateful hands, we weave
Unfading garlands wet with manly tears;
For such, with love, all generous bosoms heave
Responsive through the lapse of lengthened years:
Their graves are ever consecrated ground,
Whereon each season's fairest flowers are spread
As on an altar by the centuries crowned,
Around which pilgrim feet devoutly tread;
For such the monumental pile we rear,
Graced with the varied symbols of their worth,
Their names and deeds to shine aloft and clear
While hearts of nobleness shall beat on earth.

IV.

Do we erect memorials for the dead!
No; they're not dead, and they can never die
Who for the cause of human freedom bled,
Who gave themselves to hold The Stars on high;
Their life blood courses in a nation's veins,
Inspiring and uplifting millions brave
By the great truth, outweighing all earth's gains,
That virtue lives victorious o'er the grave:
They built their own enduring monument,
Giving our great Republic broader base
And loftier height to guard a continent
And bless mankind of whatsoever race.

V.

This graceful work that here you consecrate
Is yours; it speaks the throbbings of your hearts,
And strong affection of our patriot State;
It breathes a language far above all arts
Of labored words, since it reveals the life
And thought of a free people, freer made
By costly offering in the day of strife
When, for our peace, the price of blood was paid:
It well pronounces deathless eulogy
On martyrs slain, and you who gather round;
It speaks for all the love of liberty
And seals this storied vale as holy ground.

VI.

God gave us heroes in our day of need—
When Slavery's bloody hand was raised to drag
Our Stars from their high sphere and dash our creed
Of Freedom while it tore our holy flag—

Heroes who, when confronting Sumter's wall
A traitor rag at heaven's pure face was flung,
In quiet homes heard duty's rallying call
That through the North with clarion challenge rung,
And, girding on the harness of true knights,
Renewing loyal vows o'er graves of sires,
Went forth the champions of man's sacred rights
Bravely to die or quench secession's fires.

VII.

Man with no love of country is but dead,
Devoid of every attribute of grace,
By less than instinct of the wild beast led,
With men unworthy of a name or place.
The selfish man, when foes assail and jeer,
Refusing arm or purse his land to save,
Deserves to die unhonored by a tear,
With only earth enough to form his grave,
But sacrifice for home and mother-land,
For equal laws and systems just and wise,
From God and men true honors will command
And win from History's hand the noblest prize.

VIII.

Great heritage our patriot fathers gave—
The purchase of ennobling, gallant deeds,
In war, on strand, on mountain and on wave;
A legacy that eloquently pleads
That the fair frame of civic rule they built—
The fairest ever seen beneath the sun—
In whose defence their blood was freely spilt,
Should be upheld by virtue as 'twas won.
So pay we honor to our sires who saw
That tyrant-wrong or liberty must die
And, pledging all for Freedom's sacred law.
Unsheathed their swords and threw the scabbards by.

IX.

And what is life but for the common weal,
Life drawn from loins of sacrificing sires,
Life given of God to bear redemption's seal
And still keep burning Freedom's vestal fires.
In all the wondrous story of our earth
Through death life passes on from age to age,
Each death but opening to a higher birth—
Divine translation to a grander stage.

No life is lost in heaven's economy,
What dies to earth but passes from our sight,
Transferred by Love's supreme benignity,
Through seeming darkness to the purer light.

X.

Who would not choose to act some noble part
In the great struggle of humanity,
To send some high pulsation to the heart
Of brothers struggling up from slavery.
To break some galling fetters from the limbs
Of hapless millions groaning under wrongs,
And even by martyrdom to swell the hymns
Of Freedom and the world's triumphant songs.
O, love of men! O, holy passion caught
From Calvary's height, where shone the love of God;
What world transforming wonders Thou has wrought,
Attesting still the power of Calvary's blood.

XI.

Enough has earth of undistinguished graves,
Enough of men who lived for ease alone,
Enough of cravens bent as crouching slaves
To heartless lord and iron sceptred throne—
Builders of pyramids and despot-tombs,
Crushed by the heel they did not dare resist,
Their names enveloped in perpetual glooms
Of history's silence, and their deeds unmissed.
How better to march out and join the fray
For truth—for freedom—for the rights of all,
Throughout the long and fiery battle-day,
Though on the gory field at last to fall.

XII.

Nor can we here forget the veteran braves
Returned from conflict bearing valor's scars,
Who saw their comrades fall in shell-plowed graves
While battle-clouds eclipsed the nation's stars.
As great oaks stand, when beats the tempest blast,
With sturdy arms defiant of the gale,
So stood they till rebellion's rage was past—
Its life breathed out in Slavery's dying wail.—
To these give patriot praise, as here they stand
With battle's holy baptism on their brows,
To mourn for brothers of their old command,
And here anew take Freedom's loyal vows.

XIII.

Our comrades rest; some fell on battle plains;
Some in the trenches; some in feverous wards;
Some perished in their awful prison-pains,
More dreadful than the fiercest clash of swords;
Some sleep where little headboards bear the line
"Unknown"—by hasty hand their tribute paid;
Some sick and wounded, reached their homes to pine,
Dying with kindred and with kindred laid,
But all are written on the nation's rolls,
Kept sacred as the jewels of a crown,
And all shall be transcribed upon the scrolls
Of martyrs destined to a long renown.

XIV.

Guard ever these who bore Rhode Island's shield.
Alligned with all who faced the frenzied foe,
Meeting the fire and carnage of the field,
Armed for rebellion's utter overthrow;
Braves! when their country called in danger's hour,
They flew to her relief, nor counted pain
Nor peril, but gave freely every power
Our heritage of freedom to maintain;
True to the home of Perry and of Greene,
True to the hope of Williams and of Clarke,
The chosen actors in a mighty scene,
They left on history's page their shining mark.

XV.

Our Land! how rich in golden memories!
Our soil, how often red with patriot blood;
Our history's tomes the glowing eulogies
Of valiant men who enemies withstood.
So crown our land by monumental art—
All beauteous works, embodying noble thought
Kindling pure patriot love in every heart,
While God is praised for every triumph wrought.
Such sacred office this memorial fills,
Symbol of all heroic fellowships,
Hewn from the breast of our unyielding hills,
To preach great truths with everlasting lips.

The exercises closed by the singing of America by the
choir and audience. President Stedman returned thanks to

the choir and audience. Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. O. P. Emerson.

HISTORY OF THE MONUMENT.

The conception of erecting a monument in memory of the heroes of South Kingstown, who gave their lives for their country, originated with Mr. Daniel M. C. Stedman of Wakefield. In 1870, when the Riverside cemetery was laid out he selected the place for it, and drove there the first stub in the survey, making a circle of forty feet in diameter around it with a carriage way sixteen feet wide outside the circle, and giving to the avenue running north and south from it the name of Monument avenue, and the avenue running east and west, Rodman avenue, in memory of General Isaac P. Rodman. In 1879 the plans for raising funds and erecting the monument he laid before Hon. Rowland Hazard, and his cooperation solicited, which he very cheerfully consented to give. The plans were then drawn up for a monument to cost not less than two thousand dollars and contributions were solicited. But at that time the effort met with very little success. The amount in cash raised was one hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents, with promises of nearly two hundred dollars more. In 1882 Mr. Stedman applied to the Smith Granite company of Westerly to prepare a design and make an estimate of cost, which was done. The design was very nearly like the present monument. The estimated cost of one size was two thousand dollars and of another size two thousand five hundred dollars. A large and beautiful copy of the design, with a large number of hand bills were sent by Mr. Stedman to the Washington County Agricultural fair held at Kingston, September, 1882, in hope of creating some interest in the enterprise. It was particularly referred to in the president's address of that year. The design was admired, but no substantial result was accomplished. In the spring of 1885 Mr. Stedman saw the Messrs. Smith of the Granite company and told them that when Mr. Hazard re-

turned home he should then make one more effort to accomplish his long cherished object, and that he would inform them of his arrival. Afterward he laid the matter before Hon. Rowland G. Hazard, who gave him much encouragement and offered to contribute an equal amount with Jeremiah P. Robinson, Esq., naming the sum of five hundred dollars each, and Mr. Robinson being so informed, most heartily and cheerfully agreed thereto; subsequently the amounts were raised to six hundred dollars. Mr. Smith was then sent for, and a meeting was held at the house of Rowland Hazard, and the contract was made for the largest size. Mr. Stedman then went to work in earnest to raise the funds and complete the work, superintending the whole in detail. He solicited contributions personally and by letter with varied success, receiving many hearty responses and some encouraging and approving letters, especially from friends out of the town. Subsequently contracts were made for curbing the lot, putting a platform around the monument and grading and graveling the carriage way around it. The entire cost has been about thirty-three hundred dollars. The whole was completed in a very satisfactory manner May 1st, 1886.

THE MONUMENT.

The base of the monument is seven feet and three inches square and the height eleven feet and three inches. Upon the second base is the following inscription:

1861.

HEROES OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR
THEIR COUNTRY.

1865.

1886.

Upon the second base is a shield with oak leaves. On the die are sixteen names on each of the four sides. The cap bears a drum, draped with the American flag, two cannon balls, sword, canteen, cartridge box, wreath, and a soldier's

cap. A fine curb surrounds the monument, the space between it and the monument having been sown with grass seed several weeks ago and within a few days trimmed with a lawn mower, it presented a nice appearance. The monument is cut from Westerly granite by the Smith Granite company of Westerly and is a most excellent piece of work.

Names of the soldiers as they are on the monument :

FRONT—NORTH.

Isaac P. Rodman.
Jonathan Card.
Stephen H. Burdick.
Samuel Curtis.
Alexander Sanford.
A. D. Kenyon.
John K. Hull.
Charles A. Knowles.
Manuel Open.
Wanton G. Austin.
James H. Baton.
Henry Braman.
Uz Cameron.
Charles E. Champlin.
Jonathan R. Clark.
John Slocum.

EAST.

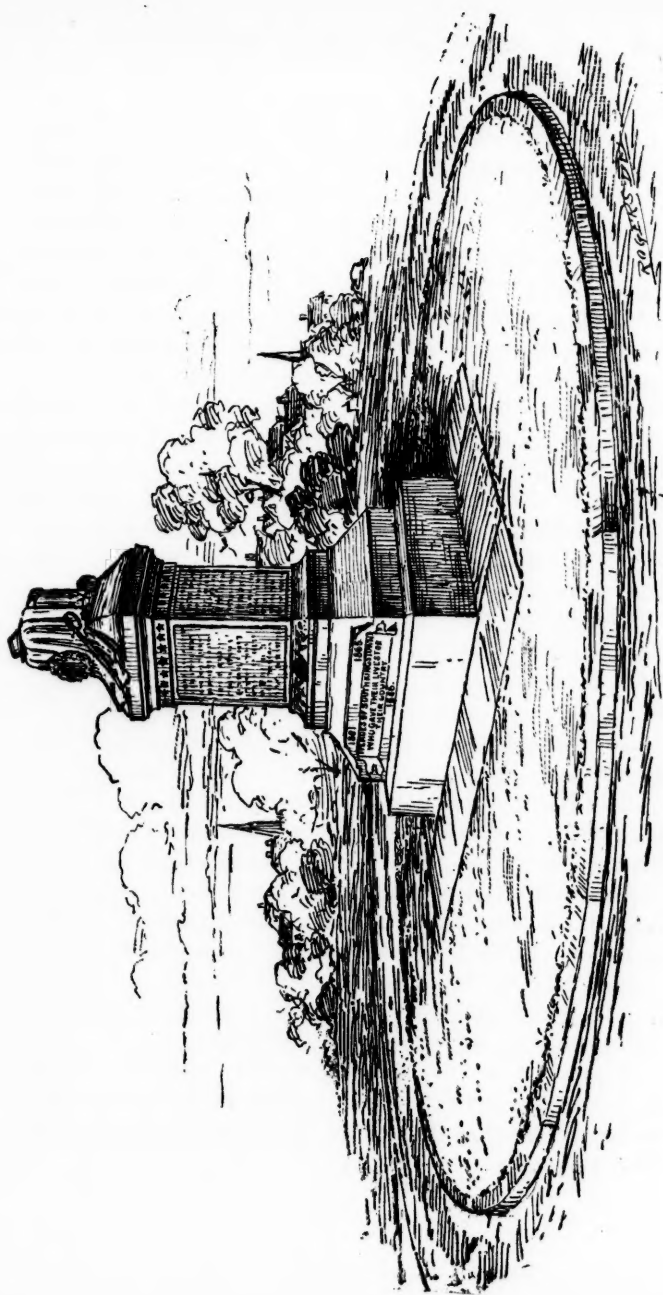
Sylvester Easterbrooks.
William S. Peckham.
William Finley.
Orlando W. Browning.
Owen Gallagher.
Samuel Snow.
James Dugan.
William H. Nichols.
Isaac C. Rodman.
Charles Gardner.
Samuel T. Perry.
Ezra Barber.
Daniel A. Crandall.
John K. Knowles.
William A. Tefft.
Job Hazard.

SOUTH.

Franklin Smith
Nathaniel M. Case.
Charles A. Slocum.
Henry J. Gardner.
John Charles.
Edward Niles.
Daniel Wamsley.
William A. Dickinson.
George H. Watson.
Welcome W. Kenyon.
Jonathan R. Nye.
James H. Braman.
Roderick D. Smith.
Robert B. Greene.
Frederick A. Potter.
Hiram Huntington.

WEST.

Stephen Holland.
Essex B. Smith.
Henry L. Jacques.
Charles E. Bagley.
John G. Grinnell.
Horace D. Healey.
William H. Johnson.
John C. Kenyon.
Thomas G. Kenyon.
Elisha G. May.
James O'Neil.
William J. Pollock.
Robert N. Rose.
William Tourgee.
Perry G. Underwood.
James H. Case.



THE DEAD.

ISAAC P. RODMAN, Captain, Co. E, 2d Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered June 6, 1861. Brigadier General, April 28, 1862. Mortally wounded at Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. Died of wounds Sept. 29, 1862, at Hagerstown, Maryland. From a Captaincy in the Second Regiment, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel of the Fourth Regiment; and to Brigadier General United States Volunteers, April 28, 1862. He nobly and fairly won his General's star by special gallantry at the capture of New Berne, N. C.

JONATHAN CARD, Musician, Co. B, 4th Regt., R. I. Vols. Mustered Oct. 30, 1861. Died Mar. 2, 1862, at Roanoke Island.

STEPHEN H. BURDICK, son of Truman Burdick, Newport, R. I. Private, Co. B, 4th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Oct. 30, 1861. Wounded at Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. Died same day.

SAMUEL CURTIS, son of James Curtis. Private, Co. G, 4th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Oct. 30, 1861. Died Aug. 20, 1862, at Newport, R. I.

ALEXANDER SANFORD, Sergeant, Co. H, 4th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Oct. 30, 1861. Died Dec. 10, 1861, at Fairfax Seminary, Va.

A. D. KENYON, Private, Co. F, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Wounded severely Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va. Died Dec. 15, 1862, of wounds.

JOHN K. HULL, son of Benjamin Hull of Tower Hill. Sergeant, Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Killed July 13, 1863, in a skirmish near Jackson, Miss.

CHARLES A. KNOWLES, son of James Knowles. Sergeant, Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Killed Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

MANUEL OPEN, Corporal, Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Wounded Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va. Died May, 1864, of wounds at Spottsylvania Court House, Va.

WANTON G. AUSTIN, Private, Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Died Aug. 10, 1863.

JAMES H. BATON, Private, Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Died Dec. 4, 1862, near Falmouth, Virginia.

HENRY BRAYMAN, Private, Co. G, 7th. Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Wounded Dec. 13, 1862 at Fredericksburg, Va. Died Sept. 14, 1863 at Camp Nelson, Ky.

Uz CAMERON, Private Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Drowned June 11, 1863 in Mississippi River.

CHARLES E. CHAMPLAIN, son of Henry C. Champlain, Private, Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Died July 28, 1863.

JONATHAN R. CLARK, son of Simeon Clark. Private Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Killed in a skirmish July 13, 1863 near Jackson, Miss.

JOHN H. SLOCUM, Private, Co. E, 2d Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered June 6, 1861, reenlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Killed May 12, 1864 at Battle of the Wilderness, Va.

SYLVESTER ESTERBROOKS, Private Battery F, 1st Regt. R. I. L. Art. Mustered Apr. 29, 1863. Died May 12, 1864, of wounds received between Petersburg and Richmond same day.

WILLIAM S. PECKHAM, son of William Peckham. Private Battery D, 1st Regt. R. I. L. Art. Mustered Sept. 4, 1861. Died Apr. 1, 1863 at his father's house in South Kingstown.

WILLIAM FINDLEY, Private Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Died Aug. 15, 1863 at Covington, Ky.

ORLANDO W. BROWNING, Private Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Killed at Fredericksburg, Va. Dec. 13, 1862.

OWEN GALLAGHER, Private, Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Killed at Fredericksburg, Va. Dec. 13, 1862.

SAMUEL SNOW, Private Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Died May 1, 1863, at Lexington, Ky.

JAMES DUGAN, Private, Co. D, 2d Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Oct. 8, 1863. Killed May 12, 1864, at Battle of Spottsylvania, Va.

WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, son of Matthew Nichols of Rocky Brook, Private Co. E, 2d Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered June 6, 1861. Killed July 21, 1861 at Battle of Bull Run, Va.

ISAAC C. RODMAN, son of Clark Rodman, Private, Co. E-2d Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered June 6, 1861. Taken prisoner at Battle of Bull Run, Va. Died in Richmond, Va.

CHARLES GARDINER, Private, Battery G, 1st Regt. R. I. L. Art. Mustered Dec. 2, 1861. Died at Cincinnati, Ohio.

SAMUEL T. PERRY, son of Samuel Perry, Private, Co. K, 2d Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered June 5, 1861. Corporal, reenlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Killed at the Battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 12, 1864.

EZRA S. BARBER, son of Anthony Barber, Private Troop B, 1st R. I. Cavalry. Mustered Dec. 14, 1861. Discharged.

DANIEL A. CRANDALL, son of Rev. Eldred Crandall. Private Co. F, 12th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Oct. 13, 1862. Wounded slightly Dec. 13, 1862 at Fredericksburg, Va. Died Apr. 3, 1863 at Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN K. KNOWLES, son of James Knowles, 2d Lieutenant Co. A, 4th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 8, 1863. Killed at Petersburg, Va. July 30, 1864.

WILLIAM A. TEFFT, son of Daniel Tefft, Private, Battery F, 1st Regt. R. I. L. Art. Mustered Oct. 29, 1861. Second Lieut. 14th Regt. R. I. H. Art. Sept. 12, 1863. Second Lieut. Troop C, 3d R. I. Cav. Dec. 28, 1863. Died June 10, 1865 at his grandfathers residence in North Kingstown, R. I.

JOB HAZARD, son of Samuel Hazard, Private, Battery F, 1st Regt. R. I. L. Art. Mustered Mar. 29, 1862. Died Dec. 20, 1862 in camp near Kingston, N. C.

FRANKLIN SMITH, Private Troop G, 3d R. I. Cav. Mustered Nov. 14, 1864. Died at Napoleonville, La. Nov. 26, 1864.

NATHANIEL M. CASE, Private, Co. G, transferred to Co. B, 3d R. I. H. Art. Mustered Oct. 5, 1861, reenlisted Jan. 24, 1864. Killed at Fort Putman by sharpshooters in Fort Sumpter, Oct. 19, 1864.

CHARLES A. SLOCUM, Private, Co. A, 5th Regt. R. I. H. Art. Mustered Dec. 16, 1861, reenlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Taken prisoner May 5, 1864 at Croatan, N. C. Died Sept. 20, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.

HENRY J. GARDINER, Private, Co. A, 14th Regt. R. I. H. Art. Mustered Aug. 28, 1863. Died Sept. 24, 1864 at Fort Jackson, La.

JOHN CHARLES, Private, Co. A, 14th Regt. R. I. H. Art. Mustered Aug. 28, 1863. Died July 29, 1864, at New Orleans, La., of fever.

EDWARD F. NILES, Private, Co. A, 14th Regt. R. I. H. Art. Mustered Aug. 28, 1863. Died Aug. 26, 1864, at Fort Jackson, La., of fever.

DANIEL WAMBSLEY, son of George Wambsley, Private, Co. A, 14th Regt. R. I. H. Art. Mustered Aug. 28, 1863. Died Apr. 4, 1864 at Fort Esperanza, Texas, of fever.

WILLIAM A. DICKINSON, Private, Battery B, 1st Regt. R. I. L. Art. Mustered Aug. 13, 1861. Died Oct. 31, 1862 at Harpers' Ferry, Va.

GEORGE H. WATSON, son of Elisha Watson, Corporal, Battery C, 1st Regt. R. I. L. Art. Mustered Aug. 25, 1861. Killed July 1, 1862 at Malvern Hill, Va.

WELCOME W. KENYON, Private Battery F, 1st Regt. R. I. L. Art. Mustered Oct. 29, 1861. Died Sept. 12, 1864, at Baltimore, Md.

JONATHAN R. NYE, Private, Battery F, 1st Regt. R. I. L. Art. Mustered Mar. 29, 1862. Died Aug. 3, 1862 at New Bern, N. C.

JAMES H. BRAMAN, Private Battery G, 1st Regt. R. I. L. Art. Mustered Dec. 2, 1861. Died Sept. 11, 1862 at Philadelphia, Pa.

RODERICK D. SMITH, son of Samuel Smith, Private, Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Killed in battle near Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 14, 1864.

ROBERT B. GREENE, Private, Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Died Jan. 2, 1863, of wounds received Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

FREDERIC A. POTTER, Private, Co. A, 14th Regt. R. I. H. Art. Mustered Aug. 28, 1863. Died July 8, 1864 at Fort Jackson, La., of pneumonia.

HIRAM HUNTINGTON, Artificer, Co. A, 14th Regt. R. I. H. Art. Mustered Aug. 28, 1863. Died Aug. 27, 1864, at Fort Jackson, La. of typhoid malarious fever.

STEPHEN HOLLAND, son of Henry Holland, Corporal, Co. E, 2d Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered June 6, 1861. Killed July 21, 1861 at the Battle of Bull Run, Va.

ESEK B. SMITH, son of William Smith, Corporal, Co. E, 2d Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered June 6, 1861. Taken prisoner at the Battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Died in the Richmond Hospital.

HENRY L. JACQUES, son of Taylor Jacques, Private, Co. E, 2d Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered June 6, 1861. Wounded at Battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Died at Richmond, Virginia.

CHARLES E. BAGLEY, Corporal, Co. G, 2d Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered June 6, 1861. Killed July 21, 1861, at Battle of Bull Run, Va.

JOHN G. GRINNELL, Corporal, Co. B, 2d Regt. R. I. Vols. (new organization) Mustered June 6, 1861, reenlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Wounded in battle near Winchester, Va. Died Oct. 5, 1864 from wounds.

HORACE D. HEALEY, son of Jonathan Healey, Private, Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Died Aug. 2, 1863, at Mill Dale Miss.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON, son of Abraham Johnston, Private, Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Died June 22, 1864, from wounds received at Petersburg, Va.

JOHN C. KENYON, son of Thomas Kenyon, Private, Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Killed Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

THOMAS G. KENYON, son of Thomas Kenyon, Private, Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Died Mar. 1, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

ELISHA G. MAY, son of Liberty N. May, Private, Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Died Aug. 29, 1863, at Camp Nelson, Ky.

JAMES O'NIEL, Private, Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Wounded Dec. 13, 1862, at Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Died of wounds same day.

WILLIAM J. POLLOCK, Private, Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Killed Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

ROBERT N. ROSE, Private, Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Died Feb. 3, 1863, at Falmouth, Virginia.

WILLIAM TOURGEE, son of George Tourgee, Private, Co. G, 7th R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Died Sept. 1863, at Camp Nelson, Ky.

PERRY G. UNDERWOOD, Private, Co. G, 7th Regt. R. I. Vols. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862. Died Aug. 28, 1863, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

JAMES H. CASE, (son of William Case) of Brookfield, Conn., (recruit,) Private, Co. M, 2d Regt. of Artillery, Conn. Vols., (formerly 19th Regt. of Infantry). Mustered Feb. 10, 1864. Died Mar. 4, 1864, at Regimental Hospital, Arlington Heights, Va., and was buried there.

The line of march from the church was down Main street up High street to Riverside cemetery, the band playing "The Battle Cry of Freedom," where the dedicatory exercises took place. A platform had been erected near the monument and on it was placed the altar of Sedgwick Post bearing a silk flag, crossed sabres and an open Bible. When the

line reached the monument and the guests were seated, the monument was unveiled by Mr. Stedman, the band playing "My Country 'tis of Thee."

Then stepping to its base, he said :

Soldiers and Fellow Citizens: I will not attempt to express my emotions at this hour. I am about to unveil and present the results of my thoughts and labors for years. Many of the brave men whose names are on this stone are still fresh in my memory. These friends before me will to-day remember afresh their long lost loved ones. I will not say more. The eloquent address and the beautiful poem to which you have listened must make an abiding impression upon all. This monument has cost about \$3,300. The whole amount has been raised by voluntary contributions. A large portion of it from a few generous and patriotic men. The more than 300 contributors will please accept my most hearty thanks with many thanks to friends out of town for very liberal contributions. And also to His Excellency the Governor, the Adjutant-General and others for encouraging and approving letters.

Soldiers of Sedgwick Post, No. 7, of the Grand Army of the Republic and the representatives of the town of South Kingstown, I now present this beautiful monument for your acceptance and protection, and request that it be dedicated by you to the noble purpose for which it has been erected, imploring for it the protecting care of Him who, by his overruling Providence and blessing, brought our beloved country through the war, preserving the union and giving liberty to all. May there be hereafter no similar cause for the erecting of such a memorial, and may He still bless and guide this great nation to His glory.

He then presented it to Commander Barton for dedication.

THE RITUAL OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

This brought the dedication up to the point where the G. A. R. came in and the following officers were in their places to carry out the ritual: Com., Theodore A. Barton; acting S. V. D. C., Gideon Spencer; acting J. V. D. C., James A. Abbott; Adj. Gen., P. Lyon; Q. M. Genl., Geo. Edward

Allen ; surgeon, W. H. Traver ; chaplain, B. F. Davis ; S. Maj., B. F. Peabodie ; Q. M. S., J. A. Bowen ; O. of the D., H. Dixon ; O. of the G. T. M. Simms. Commander Barton then stepped to the altar and said :

Mr. President of the Day : In the name of my comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, representing as they do all soldiers and sailors who defended the integrity and authority of the nation, I thank you, and those whom you represent, for this memorial shaft. Its very silence is impressive. Without articulate speech, it is eloquent. It needs no words. It is itself an oration. It assures us that our dead are held in remembrance,—those dead who gave their lives for the security of the citizen and the union of the states. It is significant of brave and loyal obedience to the command of the nation always and everywhere, since the obligations of citizenship are not restricted to time or place, or to the conflict of arms. It gives encouragement for the future, since the recognition and approval it gives of patriotic fidelity and heroism will be an incentive for the display of public valor and virtue in all coming time.

There can be no doubt that the honor you pay to the patriot dead, and to their memorable deeds, will serve not only to make American citizenship in these days more reputable, but also to maintain and perpetuate, through all future generations, the union and authority of the United States of America ; Adjutant, you will detail a guard of honor.

Adjutant.—Commander, the guard is present.

Commander.—Officer of the Day, you will direct the Officer of the Guard to station this detail about the memorial shaft.

Commander.—Holy Scripture saith : The Lord gave the word ; great was the army of those that published it.—Ps. lxxviii., 11.

Declare ye among the nations, and publish, and set up a standard.—Jer. l., 2.

In the name of our God we will set up our banners.—Ps. xx., 5. Officer of the Day, you will order the guard of honor to raise our flag.

Officer of the Day.—Officer of the Guard let the flag be raised.

(Music, Star Spangled Banner.)

Commander.—The forces of the nation are divided into two great arms, that of the navy, and that of the army. Senior Vice-Commander, what words of Holy Scripture may apply to the navy?

Senior Vice-Commander.—They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see all the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep. For He commandeth, and raiseth the stormy wind, which lifteth up the waves thereof. Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and he bringeth them out of their distresses. He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they be quiet; so He bringeth them unto their desired haven. Oh, that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men.—Ps. cvii., 23, 24, 25, 28-32.

Commander.—Officer of the Day, let the guard of honor set up the symbol of the navy, and let a sailor be detailed to guard it.

The anchor was then set up on the north side of the shaft. A comrade dressed as a sailor stood guard with a drawn cutlass.

Commander.—Junior Vice-Commander, what Scripture may apply to the army?

Junior Vice-Commander.—To your tents, O Israel. So all Israel went to their tents.—2 Chron. x., 16. The children of Israel shall pitch their tents every man by his own camp, and every man by his own standard throughout their hosts.—Num. i., 52. Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth.—Ps. lx., 4. The Lord shall utter His voice before His army; for His camp is very great; for he is strong that executeth His word; for the day of the Lord is great and very terrible; and who

can abide it?—Joel ii., 11. Some trust in chariots, and some in horses; but we will remember the name of the Lord our God.—Ps. xx., 7.

Commander.—Officer of the Day, let the guard of honor set up the symbol of the army, and let a soldier be detailed to guard it.

A musket with fixed bayonet, canteen and haversack hanging from it, knapsack leaning against the stock, is set up against the shaft opposite the anchor. A comrade in full soldier uniform armed with a musket and fixed bayonet stands guard.

Commander.—Officer of the Day, if the work of the navy and army be well done, what proclamation from Holy Scripture can you make?

Officer of the Day.—A proclamation of peace.

Lord, Thou wilt ordain peace for us: for Thou also hath wrought all our works in us.—Isaiah xxvi., 12. How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good; that publisheth salvation; that sayeth unto Zion, Thy God reigneth! The Lord has made bare His holy arm in the eyes of all the nations, and all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God.—Isaiah lii., 7, 10.

Commander.—The Chaplain will now offer the prayer of dedication.

Chaplain.—Almighty God, we thank Thee for Thy sovereign care and protection, in that Thou didst lead us in the days that were shadowed with trouble, and gavest us strength when the burden was heavy upon us, and gave us courage and guidance, so that after the conflict we have come to these days of peace. We thank Thee that the wrath of war has been stilled, that brother no longer strives against brother, that once again we have one country and one flag.

May Thy blessing be upon us as a people, that we may be Thy people, true and righteous in all our ways, tender and patient in our charity, though resolute for the right; careful

more for the downtrodden than for ourselves, eager to forward the interests of every citizen throughout the land, so that our country may be indeed one country from the rivers to the seas, from the mountains to the plains.

We pray Thee to make our memories steadfast, that we may never forget the generous sacrifices made for our country. May our dead be enshrined in our hearts. May their graves be the altars of our grateful and reverential patriotism.

And now, O God, bless Thou this memorial!

Bless it, O God, in honor of mothers who bade their sons do brave deeds:

In honor of wives who wept for husbands who should never come back again:

In honor of children whose heritage is their fallen fathers, heroic name:

In honor of men and women who ministered to the hurt and the dying:

But chiefly, O God, in honor of men who counted not their lives dear when their country needed them; of those alike who sleep beside the dust of their kindred or under the salt sea, or in nameless graves, where only thine angels stand sentinels till the reveille of the resurrection morning. Protect it and let it endure, and unto the latest generation may its influence be for the education of the citizen, for the honor of civil life, for the advancement of the nation, for the blessing of humanity, and for the furtherance of Thy holy kingdom.

Hear us, O our God; we ask it in the name of Him who made proof of the dignity, and who consecrated the power of sacrifice in His blessed life and death, even in the name of Jesus Christ, the great captain of our salvation. Amen!

Comrades.—Amen!

Commander.—Attention—Department of R. I. Grand Army of the Republic.

In the name of the Grand Army of the Republic, I now dedicate this memorial shaft. I dedicate it to the memory of those who in the navy (*the sailor on guard salutes*) guarded

our inland seas and ocean coasts, and fell in defence of the flag. I dedicate it to the memory of those who in the army (*the soldier on guard salutes*) who fought for our hillsides and valleys and plains, and fell in defence of the flag. I dedicate it to the memory of those who on land and on sea fought for the Union, and fell in defence of the flag. (*The guard of honor salutes and stands at salute*); who on land and on sea fought for the authority of the constitution, and fell in defence of the flag. Who on land and on sea fought for their country and fell in defence of the flag. Comrades salute the dead!

Each comrade armed presented arms. Those unarmed placed the left hand open, fingers outstretched, over the left breast, and with right hand raised the hat or cap four inches above the head.

Commander.—Mr. President, our service of dedication is ended. In the name of my comrades I thank you, and those you represent, for your courtesy in permitting us, who are bound by special ties to them, to honor our dead.

The Band played "America."

The President then introduced Major B. B. Hammond, who made the following address:

ADDRESS BY MAJOR B. B. HAMMOND.

Mr. Commander, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen: In yonder temple, dedicated to the worship of the good God whose right arm, wielding and directing through his chosen agencies, the unnumbered right arms of the grand army of the union, achieved the greatest and most important triumph in the most gigantic struggle of modern times, the history of the events immediately preceding and accompanying the same, have been most appropriately and eloquently set before you to-day. In that high endeavor and struggle we had the honor and distinction of forming a part, and its results bring us together at this time.

And now, in this open temple of nature, in this beautifully secluded spot, always dear to you whose lives have been spent near

it, but now made sacred as the resting place of some of those who went forth with you for the preservation and perpetuation of the Union, and from whose mortal sight it *then* forever faded away, we gather about this monument, erected here by the munificence of private individuals and of the state of Rhode Island, and with true soldierly affection, and with uncovered heads, dedicate it to their memory. As with a saddened pride, we instinctively turn our eyes upon its inanimate features, flashing with the sunlight that falls in hallowed radiance about it, and bathes its whole surroundings with an unwonted glow of beauty, our ears listen for some voice to break forth from it in utterance of a message from those, "whom we have loved long since, but lost awhile," and to our *minds*, and *hearts*, it is filled with suggestions and inspirations, that will forever keep alive the memories of those whom it was designed to commemorate. To all who shall henceforth pass this way, it will speak of experiences of privation, sufferings, anxious watchings, weary marches, and death struggles, that were cheerfully and heartily endured and made, for love of country, "one and indivisible"; but to us who know of what we say, it will stand as a silent rebuke to those who shall impugn, or attempt to impugn, the high, manly, and patriotic motives from which the soldiers of the Union acted, and by which they were impelled. Considering the magnitude of the great endeavor, and the varied character and nationalities of the actors therein, the history of the world does not furnish an example of a more spontaneous, noble and unselfish struggle, and not only this monument, but every other, erected to these brave, self-sacrificing ones, this wide country over, proclaims the sacred estimation in which they were, and are, held by all lovers of free institutions, who in their hearts believe in "a government of the people, for the people, and by the people;" and I do not hesitate here to say that honesty, integrity, and soldierly endeavor, were the distinguishing characteristics of the soldiers of the Union, and to-day, among no class of our citizenship, is honor, integrity, unselfishness, and brotherly helpfulness, more prized, and better illustrated, than among these. They know as none others can, the benefit of association and sympathy in a common purpose, and when they meet, "their hearts are in their hands," and

their most helpful sympathies go out toward each other. No wonder, therefore, if when gathered about the graves of their fallen comrades, and engaged in such a service as this, their hearts are quick to pulsate with an affectionate and reverent devotion, which brings upon us all an atmosphere unique and unusual, and enwraps us in a profound solemnity. Who, like the soldiers of the republic, are so adapted to such a work of dedication? Their very presence here, is the most impressive of all dedications, and as they go out from this place, they will leave a benediction that shall not escape herefrom. It will linger about these silent graves, and about this monument, as unseen watchers and sentinels linger about, and guard, the most sacred hopes of mankind. I am filled with emotion, as I think of what these noble souls—now escaped to the higher and better life, and to whose memory this dedication is here made—suffered and wrought for our glorious country, and how freely their lives were offered up on its altar. Would that all our countrymen could and would appreciate the living comrades of these, as they ought, and in all ways possible, extend to them a helpful hand. But my comrades I need not say more to you. Your hearts feel and know a sentiment and language not given to many others to understand. Ye are, indeed, “a chosen people”—“a royal priesthood”—all having been impulsed and chosen as agents under God in the salvation of this nation; and I regret the necessity of reminding you, that we are growing less in number every year, and, in consequence, the time hastens when our various posts will be necessarily closed; yet this monument, dedicated with such affection by us, shall remain long after the “mortal silence” shall have fallen upon us, as a memorial of what we did to perpetuate the memory of our fallen comrades, and the principles for which they yielded up their lives. But comrades, our passing sooner or later, from the friendships and affections thus formed here, is the sure presage of our re-union, where such solemnities as these will be unknown, and where no monument will be required to perpetuate our undying and soldierly regard for each other. Whatever of struggle and endeavor may still be ours in this “the house of our pilgrimage,” if we shall be faithful to the principles which this monument this day proclaims, and to Him, who has hitherto

"fought our battles for us," as we pass into the mystery of the world now unseen, we shall hear those words of unutterable comfort and reward, uttered with an authority that may never be questioned;—"To him that overcometh, will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame and am now set down with my father in his throne."

The President then introduced Rev. Frederic Denison, Department Chaplain, who delivered the following ode:

DEDICATORY ODE BY CHAPLAIN FREDERIC DENISON.

With grief, subdued thought, like our deep muffled drum,
And a funeral hush in each breast,
To-day, by affection commanded, we come
To honor our brothers at rest.

This art-fashioned granite is reared as a shrine.
Memorial sacred to be.
Forever with patriot records to shine,
As an altar ordained by the free.

Warm throbbing, our bosoms great memories keep
Of our land in her exigent days,
Repeating the tragedies crimson and deep
As felt in the battle-hours blaze.

Yet can never be told, by our stammering lips,
What soldiers on battle-fields learned,
The thrilling, the tender, that great fellowships
That in hearts of the valorous burned.

Our comrades-in-arms, even now, we behold,
And stand by their side in the field
Where we met the great billows of conflict that rolled
With our breasts to the battle-shock steeled.

We owe them this tribute of love and of art,
Of granite uplooking to heaven,
A symbol of courage and consecrate heart,
Of life for our liberties given.

Their records are safe with our loved motherland,
Their names written high on her scroll,
In beauty and brightness unfading to stand
While the stars in their circuit shall roll.

A service unmeasured they rendered their age—
Achievements for freedom of man,
Deeds making more luminous history's page
And furthering Heaven's great plan.

Not legions of Rome, not famed phalanx of Greece,
Not armies of holy crusades,
Ever wrought for mankind such a victory and peace,
Brave wielding their heaven-tempered blades.

Still serving are they in truth's wars in our world,
With all the old martyrs enrolled;
The standard they rescued is broader unfurled
For victories yet to be told.

The red in the flag of our nation henceforth
Shall speak of the blood of these braves
Who battled alike for the South and the North,
Unchaining a continent's slaves.

Not gold in men's treasures, but gold of their deeds
Inspires and enriches our race;
Self-sacrifices—kingliest conduct—best leads
And diffuses a conquering grace.

The Right is immortal, and who their lot cast
In her struggle and purpose divine,
Though falling in battle, yet surely, at last,
In her ultimate triumph shall shine.

That country has truest renown that has graves
Of men who gave life for the right.
Who fearlessly breasted oppression's mad waves
And lifted the true to the light.

And those are "God's acres" where loving we lay
Our sacrificed brothers to rest;
'Tis here the good angels their visits will pay
When they come from the realms of the blest.

Deplore not the true who on duty's front fell;
We call to mind Calvary's height;
The virtue of sacrificed blood, who may tell?
The morning will break on the night.

The grave is the portal to regions above
To glories too bright for our eyes;
The angel of death is an angel of love
E'en though he may come in disguise.

Ever green be the mounds where our comrades repose,
Forever they hallow our land;
Around them shall flourish the myrtle and rose,
Above them shall monuments stand.

Loved Veterans: Lay your scarred hands on this stone
That dedicate thus it may be
To soldiers who died that our land might be one
And forever the home of the free.

The Department Commander then announced that by request of a number of comrades he would call on Past Department Commander Horatio Rogers for the closing address:

General Rogers spoke extemporaneously and substantially as follows:—

Sir Department Commander, Comrades of the Grand Army, Ladies and Gentlemen: When I read on yonder monument the familiar names of those with whom I served in the hardships and battles of war I should be something less than human should I refuse the use of my tongue on an occasion like this, however sudden and unexpected the call, and, therefore, however imperfect the utterance. Some of you, comrades, knew the bearers of the names thereon inscribed, in that supreme moment of devotion and death when they offered up their lives, a willing sacrifice, in the defence of their country; and you can bear witness to their patriotic heroism. To you, who lived to return from those terrible experiences, the gratitude of a grateful people has been made apparent through your physical senses, but to them, whom this monument commemorates, no such knowledge was vouchsafed. Their mothers, widows, and orphans, however, and all who hold them, and whom they held, dear, can rest assured that the names on that clear cut granite will go down with the love and gratitude of an appreciative people to the latest generation of posterity, so long as the records of this town, yea, so long as a page of American history shall endure.

As I behold monuments such as these dotting our land they seem to me like milestones of patriotism leading all beholders on in the pathway of duty to their country; or, shall I more fitly denominate them, altars of loyalty, on which the fires of patriotism

can never be quenched, and where all approaching them cannot fail to draw patriotic inspiration. Beautiful as this monument is, and fitly as it commemorates those whose names it bears, its greatest value will be in exerting a silent but enduring influence upon the children here present and all that shall come after them. The effect of this impressive scene and the constant presence of these inscriptions will affect their youthful minds much as the sight of our Revolutionary ancestors borne along in carriages on Fourth of July and other patriotic processions, fired in their boyhood the brave men we commemorate to-day, to do and to die in the defence of their common country. In the time of national peril and tribulation, should ever such again visit the land, the young men of this community will come to this sacred precinct, and the mothers will lead hither their children, for guidance and inspiration, and this monument, and the influence of the heroes and patriots whose names are graven here, will speak in trumpet tongues—go, if need be, and do thou likewise.

CONCLUDING SERVICE.

The President.—Commander, our exercises are ended.

Commander.—Attention! Department of R. I. Grand Army of the Republic. As we close these services, the guard of honor is withdrawn, the symbols of the army and navy are removed, the flag is lowered; but the memorial we have dedicated remains, guarded by our dead. So long as it shall endure, it shall speak to us and to all of the loyalty and heroism in the army and navy, and of that significant national authority of which our flag is the symbol to every true American heart.

Officer of the Day, remove the symbols. (*a pause*) Lower the flag. (*a pause*) Dismiss the guard.

Chaplain, pronounce the benediction.

Chaplain.—The grace of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Spirit be with us all. Amen.

Comrades, Amen.

The exercises concluded with the part, song, "Rest, Soldier, Rest," by Messrs. J. Morgan, F. Olney, C. Olney, John Dixon and Welcome Clarke.

After the dedicatory services were ended, the line and many citizens proceeded to a large tent on the land of Asa Steadman, Esq., near the Peace Dale Depot where caterer Charles Maxfield had prepared one of his famous shore dinners, the plates being laid for 1500. The dinner was all a hungry man could have wished. Need more be said.

The services throughout were of a most satisfactory order. The day was lovely and nature appeared in one of her most entrancing moods.

Besides the people of the town there were present large delegations from other towns in the state,

Following is a list of the contributors to the monument :

THE DONORS.

Adams, Jeremiah W.....	\$1 00	Anthony, James E.....	\$2 00
Adams, George L	1 00	Armstrong, George T.	1 00
Allen, John A	5 00	Armstrong, Nathaniel C....	5 00
Allen, Andrew.....	1 00	Armstrong, Charles H	2 00
Babcock, Rev. William R...	10 00	Brown, James Pardon.....	1 00
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Babcock, William H.....	1 00	Brown, John A	5 00
Babcock, Lois E	1 00	Brown, Mrs. Joseph A.....	1 00
Babcock, George W.....	2 00	Browning, Christopher.....	2 00
Barney, William P.....	1 00	Browning, Christopher, Jr..	1 00
Barber, Russell W.....	1 00	Browning, Abial T	1 00
Barber, John C.....	1 00	Browning, Dorcas.....	1 00
Barber, Gardner S.....	1 00	Browning, Ann	1 00
Bartlett, Rev. Edward O....	2 00	Browning, George F	1 00
Bartlett, Edward O., Jr....	50	Browning, John R.	1 00
Bartlett, Dwight R.....	50	Browning, Andrew J.	1 00.
Bartlett, Clarence.....	50	Browning, George H.....	1 00
Bartlett, L. Roy.....	50	Browning, Elisha D	5 00
Bartlett, Josiah.....	1 00	Brannan, Luke O	1 00
Bell, Louis F.....	2 00	Brannan, M. P.	1 00
Booth, Henry.....	1 00	Brannan, Patrick	1 00
Boon, Charles E.....	2 00	Briggs, Thomas	2 00
Brown, John K.....	9 90	Brougham, James E.....	1 00

South Kingstown Soldiers and Sailors Monument. 121

Brown, Mercy C.....	\$1 00	Burdick, Irving.....	\$5 00
Brown, Benjamin N.	1 00	Burdick, Betsey W... ..	1 00
Brown, George V.....	1 00		
Card, William.....	1 00	Church, Thomas P.....	2 00
Card, Welcome.....	1 00	Chappell, Raymond.....	1 00
Card, William R.....	1 00	Clarke, William C.....	10 00
Carpenter, Elisha E.....	1 00	Clarke, Peter W.....	1 00
Carpenter, Wanton R.....	1 00	Clemens, Frank J.....	1 00
Carpenter, George A.....	1 00	Clemens, Phillip.....	1 00
Carpenter, Benjamin F.....	1 00	Crandall, James E. R.....	1 00
Carpenter, Rowse H.....	1 00	Crandall, Richard C.....	1 00
Caswell, William G.....	1 00	Crandall, Christopher S....	1 00
Caswell, John H.....	10 00	Crandall, John F.....	1 00
Caswell, George A.....	1 00	Coates, Saunders.....	20 00
Cashman, Thomas.....	1 00	Congdon, Galusha K.....	1 00
Campbell, John.....	2 00	Congdon, Elmer B.....	1 00
Cayo, Louis.....	1 00	Congdon, Nicholas N.....	1 00
Champlin, Lucinda W.....	1 00	Congdon, Mrs. Joseph B ...	2 00
Champlin, William.....	1 00	Cone, Edward.....	1 00
Champlin, Charles B. Jr.,..	1 00	Curtis, Benjamin R.....	3 00
Church, Charles P.....	1 00	Curtis, Henry L.....	1 00
Dillon, James C.....	5 00	Done, Edward.....	2 00
Dillon, Samuel M.....	1 00	Done, John.	1 00
Dillon, Susan P.....	1 00	Donally, Robert J.....	1 00
Dillon, Saunders C.....	1 00	Donally, F. M.....	1 00
Dixon, James.....	1 00	Dun, Robert G.....	30 00
Dobson, Joseph.....	1 00	Dun, J. F.....	1 00
Done, Peter.....	1 00		
Easterbrooks, Mary.....	1 00	Eberlain, A. J.....	1 00
Easterbrooks, Henry.....	1 00	Eldred, Samuel S.....	1 00
Edwards, Albert F.....	2 00	England, George K.....	2 00
Fagan, John....	1 00	Flower, Roger	1 00
Fison, James.....	1 00	Foxall Moses.....	1 00
Finley, Robert	1 00		
Gardner, Thomas A.....	1 00	Green, John C.....	1 00
Ganley, Michael.....	1 00	Green, Nathaniel.....	1 00
Gould, Frederic C.....	5 00	Greene, Henry W.....	3 00
Gould, William G.....	2 00	Greene, Nathaniel R.....	2 00
Gough, Thomas J.....	1 00	Griffin, George A.	5 00
Green, Byron.....	1 00	Griffin, Daniel B.....	3 00

Hazard, Rowland G.....	\$600 00	Harrower, David.....	\$2 00
Hazard, Rowland.....	300 00	Healey, Sally A.....	2 00
Hazard, John N.....	300 00	Healey, Horatio D.....	1 00
Hazard, Edward H.....	25 00	Healey, Jonathan L.....	1 00
Hazard, William H. Dr.....	10 00	Helme, Powell.....	1 00
Hazard, Jonathan E.....	5 00	Hellowell, John.....	1 00
Hazard, George S.....	1 00	Hitchcock, Charles Dr.....	10 00
Hazard, George D.....	1 00	Holberton, Joseph W.....	1 00
Hazard, Thomas G.....	5 00	Holberton, William G.....	1 00
Hazard, Thomas G. Jr.....	5 00	Holgate, Stobard.....	1 00
Hazard, Daniel L.....	5 00	Hoxsie Joseph.....	1 00
Harrington, Seth.....	1 00	Hodge & Clark.....	5 00
Hale, Solomon.....	1 00	Hunt, Jonathan W.....	1 00
Hale, Edward Everett Rev.		Harry, Daniel.....	1 00
Roxbury, Mass.....	5 00		
Jacques, William.....	4 00		
Kenyon, William F.....	2 00	Knowles, George G.....	5 00
Kenyon, William A.....	5 00	Knowles, Charles H.....	3 00
Kenyon, Orin P.....	5 00	Knowles, Julia A.....	2 00
Kelly, John.....	1 00	Knowles, William Henry....	5 00
Kelley, William.....	1 00	Knowles, Ralph H.....	1 00
Knowles, Alvin D.....	1 00	Knowles, Herbert M.....	1 00
Knowles, Mary Ann.....	1 00	Knight, Robert L.....	1 00
Knowles, Horatio N.....	2 00	Kroner, George R.....	1 00
Knowles, Sarah S.....	10 00		
Lapsley Howard, New York	10 00	Lanphear, Charles H.....	1 00
Larkin, Edward A.....	1 00	Lavery, John.....	1 00
Laughlin, Martin.....	1 00	Lock, Benjamin Jr.....	1 00
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Mahon, John.....	1 00	D. C.....	25 00
Mahon, John Jr.....	1 00	Morgan, John E....	1 00
McArdell, Frank.....	1 00	Mygatt, A. B., Bridgeport, Ct.	1 00
Nichols, Frank B.....	50	Northup, George A.....	1 00
Nichols, Matthew.....	1 00	Nye, Walter A.....	5 00
Noka, Gideon.....	2 00	Nye, Nathan W.....	1 00
O'Hara, Patrick.....	1 00		
Partelow, Alice R.....	15 00	Perry, Oliver H.....	1 00
Partelow, Henry W.....	10 00	Pearse, George.....	1 00
Parkinson, John P.....	1 00	Pierce, Thos. F., Providence	25 00

Patten, J. H.	\$5 00	Potter, Jeffrey W.	\$1 00
Perry, George T.	1 00	Potter, Nicholas E.	1 00
Perry, Oliver H.	1 00	Priday, Thomas	1 00
Perry, John G.	1 00	Peckham, Nathaniel C.	5 00
Quinlin, Jeremiah.	2 00		
Rhodes, William H.	1 00	Robinson, Samuel R.	2 00
Robinson, Jeremiah P., New York city.	600 00	Robinson, Frank W.	1 00
Robinson, George C., New York city.	300 00	Rodman, Robert, Lafayette, Rhode Island.	100 00
Robinson, Attmore	50 00	Rodman, Thomas C.	2 00
Robinson, Benjamin F., Jr..	5 00	Rodman, Charles L.	1 00
Sedgwick Post, No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic.	188 98	Sims, John F.	1 00
Sargent, M. E.	1 00	Southwick, Daniel R. & Son	5 00
Sherman, George P.	1 00	Stanton, John.	1 00
Sherman, John P.	3 00	Smith, Stephen D.	1 00
Sherman, George.	5 00	Stedman, William F.	5 00
Sheldon, William.	5 00	Stedman, Julia.	2 00
Sheldon, Jonathan	1 00	Stedman, Martha A.	2 00
Sheldon, Benjamin B.	2 00	Stedman, Daniel C.	1 00
Sheldon, Delia B.	1 00	Strang, Samuel A., New York city.	15 00
Sheldon, W. S.	1 00		
Taylor, Ezbon S.	10 00	Thompson, Edward Hazard.	5 00
Taylor, William H.	10 00	Tucker, J. C., Jr.	5 00
Tabor, Henry E.	2 00	Tucker, James A.	1 00
Tefft, John H.	3 00	Tucker, Charles J.	1 00
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Watson, Jesse V. B.	10 00	Wilcox, Benjamin M.	5 00
Watson, Walter L., Prov. .	10 00	Wilcox, A. E.	1 00
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Watson, Mary A.	5 00	Woodward, Sarah A., New York city.	25 00
Wetmore, George Peabody, Governor, Newport, R. I. .	100 00	Worden, George R.	1 00
Webster, Marvin A.	1 00	Worden, James.	1 00
Weeden, William B., Prov..	25 00	Wright, George W.	1 00
Weeden, Elvira.	1 00	Woodmaney, John.	1 00
Webster, J. C.	1 00	Walker, Edward	1 00
Wells, Herbert J.	2 00		

Whaley, Daniel...	\$2 00	Whalan, Henry.....	\$1 00
Whaley, Mrs. John.....	4 00		

Whole number 266. Whole amount.....\$3,308 48

Sedgwick Post, No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic, of R. I.

Adams, Joseph A.	Holland, John H. Dead.
Burdick, Thomas W.	Holland, Charles W.
Blanchard, Ephraim A.	Holland, George H.
Blanchard, Isaac	Hudson, David
Billington, Daniel R.	Knowles, Stephen C.
Burns, James G.	Knowles, Martin V. B.
Babeock, William J.	Lanphear, George T.
Boss, Joseph A.	Lyons, Patrick
Barber, Charles W.	Northup, William H.
Briggs, Lemuel A.	Northup, Samuel G.
Carpenter, James	O'Hara, Michael
Carpenter, D. A.	Prouty, Wellington M.
Case, John P.	Pendleton, Etan D.
Chandler, James O.	Quirt, Thomas
Chace, Frank P.	Rielly, Thomas L.
Clark, James P.	Rielly, James E.
Clark, Lionel H.	Rodman, George
Dixon, Henry C.	Sims, Thomas N.
Dixon, Nicholas T.	Sherman, Sheffield L.
Dickens, Enoch L.	Smith, William E.
Denice, Joseph	Stedman, Asa W.
Dolan, Patrick	Streeter, Jeremiah
Easterbrooks, George	Sweet, Samuel C.
Gardner, George	Warner, James A.
Hall, Charles W.	Whitford, John W.
Hazard, William A.	Whitford, Elisha J.
Harvall, Richard A.	Willis, William
Homans, William	Wright, Charles
Holland, George F.	Yost, Charles W.
Holland, Francis B.	Yost, Edward
Holland, Jeremiah.	

Number of Contributors.....	61
Amount Contributed.....	\$188 98
Whole number of Contributors.....	321
Amount Contributed.....	\$3308 48

RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE
TOWN OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN ACCEP-
TING THE MEMORIAL.

Whereas, The Hon. Rowland Hazard of Peace Dale and Daniel M. C. Stedman of Wakefield have in behalf of themselves and sundry contributors whose names are inscribed in a Memorial Book soon to be presented to, and to become a part of the Records of this town, on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1886, presented to this town for its care and protection, "The Soldiers Monument" to wit: A Monument in the Riverside Cemetery having inscribed upon it.

1861

1865

HEROES OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN WHO

GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR

THEIR COUNTRY.

1886.

With the names of sixty-four Soldiers upon it who died during the War between the years 1861 and 1865.

Resolved, that this Council in behalf of the town of South Kingstown accept the trust and tender its thanks in behalf of the town to Hon. Rowland Hazard and Daniel M. C. Stedman and through them to the other contributors to its funds. That the above Preamble and these resolutions be placed upon the Records of this town and copies thereof sent to Hon. Rowland Hazard and Daniel M. C. Stedman.

*The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. The
County of Washington, S. C.*

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE, SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

JUNE 23, A. D. 1886.

I certify the within and foregoing to be a true copy as of the Town Council record of said town appears in this office.

Signed and sealed by order and in behalf of said Council.

[Seal]

JOHN G. PERRY, Council Clerk.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR DOINGS.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—July 6.—Quarterly Meeting.—Rev. Crawford Nightingale read a paper upon the “Nightingale Family.” President Gammell read a paper prepared by John O. Austin, Esq., upon “Characteristics of Genealogical Research.” The President gave an account of the opening of the grave of William Blackstone. He then announced he should prepare a memorial upon the late Hon. John R. Bartlett, the senior member of the Society. The Librarian reported 96 volumes, 311 pamphlets and 47 unclassified objects received since the last quarterly meeting.

THE RHODE ISLAND VETERAN CITIZENS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.—June 7.—A paper was read before the Association by Welcome A. Greene, Esq., on “The Great Swamp Fight.” The Secretary (Rev. F. Denison) read two original poems pertaining to the approaching 250th Anniversary of the Settlement of Providence. The President announced that the **NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL REGISTER** would be in future a publication in which the best historical papers read before the Society will be printed in full.

July 5.—Annual Meeting.—The President read his annual report. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, B. B. Hammond; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Thomas Davis, Providence, Hon. Thomas Coggeshall, Newport, Hon. William D. Brayton, Warwick, Hon. J. Russell Bullock, Bristol, Wm. H. Hazard, M. D., Wakefield; Treasurer, Mrs. H. A. Horton, Providence; Secretary, Rev. Frederic Denison, Providence; Executive Committee, Hon. Henry J. Steere, Hon. Thomas J. Hill, John A. Brown, Esq., Rev. Frederic Denison, Henry A. Howland, Esq., all of Providence. The President, Secretary, and James N. Arnold, Esq., were appointed a committee to collect souvenirs of the 250th Anniversary of the Settlement of Providence.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—May 18.—General William W. Douglas read a paper on "The Relief of Little Washington, N. C."

June 15.—Capt. George W. Hill read a paper,—“Some Recollections of a Mustering and Disbursing Officer.”

PROVIDENCE FRANKLIN SOCIETY.—May 11.—Prof. W. W. Bailey read a paper upon the "Heath Family and its branches in this State."

May 25.—Dr. William F. Hutchinson read a paper on the "Windward Islands."

June 8.—The concluding paper of the season was read by Col. J. Talbot Pitman, on "Atmosphere."

NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—May 18.—Col. William Gilpin read a paper on "Sabbath Observance."

June 21.—Hon. Amasa M. Eaton read a paper,—“The French Spoliation Claims and Rhode Island Claimants.”

July 19.—Hon. George H. Calvert read a paper upon "Goethe."

NEWPORT NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—May 6.—Annual Meeting.—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year: Col. J. Hare Powell, President; Gov. George Peabody Wetmore, Leroy King, Esq., and Rev. F. F. Emerson, Vice-Presidents; George Gordon King, Esq., Secretary; Dr. H. R. Storer, Recording Secretary; Dr. F. H. Rankin, Treasurer; Dr. W. C. Rives, Librarian; A. O'D. Taylor, Esq., Curator; Col. G. H. Elliot, J. M. K. Southwick, Esq., and Charles E. Hammett, Esq., Council.

Owing to the extreme length of our leading articles, notwithstanding the fact that we have published a liberal supplement, yet, owing to our crowded space, we must defer our notices of new books to our next.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THIS NUMBER.—We call especial attention of our readers to the contents of this number, which, for variety of subjects has never been surpassed by any previous effort of ours. To read this number must be a pleasing task on the part of all our readers. We here thank our contributors and friends and all others who have aided us to make this number what it is. We here present our readers an example of what we want the REGISTER to be. To make up future numbers equally as good as this will be ever our ambition and pride.

FOR CONGRESS.—Brother Phillips of the "SENTINEL-ADVERTISER," published at Hope Valley, invites his readers and patrons to state through his columns their choice for candidates for Congress for the Second District of Rhode Island. This has been the means of our receiving a few letters suggesting our name for that exalted position. "We are in the hands of our friends," said Mr. Hayes in 1880, and so are we to-day. We thank our friends for their high compliment to us, and trust that our future record will reveal nothing that will diminish this great confidence. It is, indeed, a great thing to be thought worthy.

OUR FATHER,

JAMES LINCOLN ARNOLD,

13th child and 5th son of RICHARD AND AMEY
(PECK) ARNOLD.

BORN CRANSTON, R. I.,

April 24, 1812.

DIED NORTH KINGSTOWN, R. I.,

June 24, 1886.

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(Official Organ of the Rhode Island Veteran Citizens Historical Association.)

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The back numbers of the REGISTER are now becoming scarce. Hereafter we shall not sell Nos. 1 and 2 of Vols. II, III and IV, except with the volume entire. We have yet several Nos. 3 and 4 of each of these volumes, which we should be happy to dispose of. Complete sets can still be furnished at \$2.00 per volume, unbound, or \$2.75 bound in a neat and workmanlike manner.

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